they were sorry for it the moment ites. ips, and, pardon a remark that seems rsonal as it respects myself: when the out to leave Liverpool, I met one of the up the street, and he asked me if I ree same vessel-I said no. The tears is eye, and he said, 'I am sorry, we are had hoped to have had the advantage of ruction, and your prayers for us and seathe globe."

---entire hearers.-The decorum and attenn in church is more strikingly obvious ally seen in other churches. Strong and g is often exhibited; and we may confinat in no other congregation have we obes so uniformly fixed upon the preacher iners' church. While it is not uncom-other classes of laboring men to see some and some sleeping during worship, such exceedingly rare among seamen. They at the institutions of religion with great nd are usually frank and courteous when

d advised .- Mariners' Magazine.

----fame .-- While Christians behold, from the mit on which they are placed, the miseron of the heathen world in their far diswhile their eyes pity, their hearts melt, nds contribute to send the gospel and mis relieve the moral necessities of a world lydness, O that from their exalted region of and Christian philanthropy, they vale below, at the foot of the holy mount stand, and see in our rivers and our our ports at home, thousands of our brave gable seamen, the defenders of our counenductors of our merchandise, "flesh of d bone of our bone," perishing for lack of break to them the "bread of eternal life." he gales blowing, ships sinking, vessels ilors drowning, souls perishing-then riends of the Redeemer arise, arouse and elves in replenishing the funds, in sending orers, in offering their ardent prayers for ing of the Holy Spirit on the "men of hat they also may see the salvation of the

THE GATHERER.

MONITOR .- No. 26.

TERMS MEN WOULD MAKE WITH GOD.

ng will ye halt between two opinions?" 21. "No man can serve two masters." We know, if we would be saved, we and serve God; but we would fain separate eve, and that service, whatever is burden leave only what is pleasing to us. We him on the terms of giving him only words onies, and of those ceremonies, only such as long and tedious. We would love God on f loving, with him, and perhaps above him ch he has forbidden and condemned. We him on the terms of diminishing nothing in

self-love, whereby, instead of referring our-ied, by whom and from whom we exist, we trary, refer God to ourselves, and betake o him only as a source of comfort, when the We would serve him and love him an us. ns of being sometimes ashamed of him, and ing to give him any more than the world and approve of. What kind of love and l admit no other terms with us, but those covenanted in our baptism, wherein we

o renounce the world for his sake. His first commandment requires that we should love ervedly with our whole heart, and mind, and Can he be said truly to love God, who pays erence to the world, his adversary, aga to love God, who is afraid of knowing him lest he should be too far engaged in his sern he be said to love God who satisfies himnot affronting him, and takes no pains to nor is zealous for an opportunity d sets no limits to his love towards us, and, our returns to him should be of the same

believe, much less propagate an ill report eighbor, without good evidence of its truth. ten to an infamous story handed to you by a is a known enemy of the person defamed, himself infamous for defaming his neighbors, wont to sow discord among brethren and exbances in society. Never utter the evil know or suspect of another, till you have opportunity to expostulate with him. Nevenvy and malevolence, but wait till your e cooled down, that you may better judge, o utter or suppress the matter. Never exevil which you would say of your neighbor, too strong, or in language which would con-aggerated idea of his conduct. Never throw ist a man broken hints and dark inuendoes, ould leave the hearers to suspect any thing thing that ill nature can suggest. Never of your neighbor to his known enemy, who r an occasion of slander; for he will certainthe image anew, and touch it off with bolder In short; never speak evil of a man, when aking may probably do much hurt, but canbly do any good."

----A STRANGE THING.

t of twelve pages, with this title, says the rk Observer, has been recently published by rican Tract Society at Boston. "It exhibits ments against the doctrine of universal salvapopular form, but very conclusively. If this be true, it is strange that the apostles manimuch solicitude for the salvation of their -that their preaching excited so much alarm much opposition-that Christ used language earful import concerning the finally impenirepresents so great a diversity between their n and that of others-that God does not disewards and punishments according to the denen, in this life-and often suddenly removes m the world, as a punishment for sin."

---world. This world is a stage, the play is a omedy of the life and death of man. Each ys his part and goes out. I will endeavor to ble character, and act it well. The following on a comedian named Havard, written by arrick, is strongly illustrative of the forego-

ections. layard from sorrow rests beneath this stone; an honest man! beloved as soon as known. Howe'er defective in the mimic art, n real life he justly play'd his part; The noblest character he acted well, and Heaven approved when the curtain fell.

---roud man keeps me at a distance, my comfort eps his distance also. The best method of ig a proud man is to take no notice of him.

---v RISING. The difference between rising at rising at eight, in the course of 40 years, supne person goes to bed always at the same hour, s to 29,200 hours; or 3 years, 121 days, and 16 which will afford eight hours a day for exactars; which is in fact, the same as if 10 years ded to the period of our lives, in which we mmand eight hours every day for the culti-

our minds and the despatch of our business

MION98



RRALDO

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

CONCLUDED. Before noticing particularly the third argument of your correspondent, I would gladly be informed of the authorities on which it is founded. I confess that to my own mind, the history of the church for several centuries from the closing of the sacred canon, is almost a chasm-and I feel somewhat in passing over it, as Peter did, when walking on the water to go to Jesus. But when I read of Clement, Ignatius, Justin Martyr, and Polycarp, and their cotemporaries, they sem to me to have been learned men, as well as holy men-at least, they had sufficient learning to meet umphantly the philosophical arguments by which Christianity was then assailed.

The success of unlearned preachers is again brought forward by your correspondent, with the charge of irrelevancy against the remarks made on the subject a former communication. Those remarks related moly to this point, viz. that success does not infallibly prove God's approbation of the instrument he ememploys in his work. And to that point, I must still think the remarks relevant. And if the Providence God, independently of his written word, were admited as the rule of judgment concerning his approbation of men or measures, I should allow without rerve, the force of " A Methodist's" argument; but long as "no man knoweth love or hatred by all hat is before them"-and " there is one event to the theous and to the wicked-to him that sacrificeth and to him that sacrificeth not." I must still demur at the conclusion to which he would bring me. I cheerfully admit the fact, that the great body of Methodist preathers are men of firm integrity and fervent pietyhat they are highly useful too, and that the hypothetical event of their general ejectment from the sphere f their labors, would be disastrous to the cause of MR. FISK'S EXAMINATION OF MR. PICKpiety, and could not fail to be deplored by every pious man of expanded views, of every denomination. But, admitting thus much, must I admit further that there s not room for the improvement of your preachers: Must I admit, that, because they are now doing much good, they could not in given circumstances, do much re? Must I admit, that since God crowns their labors with a good measure of success, he does not rish them to be better qualified than they are-nor would give them more success, if their qualifications were more abundant? Surely, your correspondent would not drive me to such admissions-but yet without making them in full, I cannot at all quit the ground, on which I stand, and where all the friends of

education societies stand. Your correspondent, I presume, does not intend to speech, and the wisdom of words," are essential parts of "the armor of righteousness." "Excellency of tive," because "it supposes the magnitude of the ofho "sought out acceptable words,"-but in opposiool-but in a wise man, it is not to be condemned. not the oratory of the lips, but of the heart-it is th love to God and souls, that we would inspire by discipline of a liberal education. The apostle, in tituted for that knowledge that can be drawn only annendation to the confidence of the churches.

The reference your correspondent makes, to Mr. k and Dr. Haweis, requires perhaps no particular rk. It is designed to show that "the great body far as our education societies carry it." I raised, has not obscured the light this passage throw ink that many more authorities than these two, upon the subject. ight to have been quoted to justify entirely so gene-But even allowing that the position infinite demerit of sin, is as follows. were perfectly defensible—would it prove that evan-gelical ministers were not in error? Would it prove Would it prove nestly prayed over, as to render their decision against God, is a crime of infinite demerit." ning on the whole church? The best, the holiest, most useful men in the Methodist church, have Ment is correct. world without more or less of its instrumentality.

Methodist conferences take the very ground of the word, clothe God in power and dignity, they, in their education societies this year, and say to all the pious doctrine, rob him of his terrible majesty. His authori-youth of their denomination, who may feel themselves ty derives no sanction from the infinite elevation of his called to the ministry-" you must submit to a four, character, and the bold transgressor may safely say, six, or even eight years course of study, and prepare "who is the Lord that we should serve or fear him?" yourselves thoroughly to withstand the flood of waters On this subject, I know not how to express my feelwide; the laborers are few; thousands are wanted this know, if I treat such doctrine as it deserves, our remoment to enter on the harvest—come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty."—I say, if this lan-severity, uncharitableness and the like; so that if a country were excited to provide funds for the educa-tion of all that should offer themselves, would the church, would the Methodist denomination be a loser when he hears the majesty of God insulted, and in the end? Would fewer souls be converted? Would say, most courteously, "Let not the king say so." more souls go down to perdition within the ensuing But on this subject, I must be plain; the fate of Ahab decrease from year to year?

Nothing can be more foreign from the spirit and deign of education societies, than the tendency " A Methodist ascribes to them. Did I not believe the tendency directly the reverse, I would throw down established, that the guilt of transgression is proportionate to the dignity and authority, insulted and conmy pen for ever, and seal my lips in everlasting silence on the subject--And thus would all the advocates of our education societies do. No, sir-it is to effect the conversion of more souls-it is to counteract most effectually the great adversary, and wrest from his hands the weapons with which he annoys the church, that we strenuously maintain the claims of such societies to patronage. We would spread the pure gospel, even to the ends of the world—we would send men by thousands, to say to the north, Give up, and to the south, Keep not back-we would bring all men to the knowledge of Christ, with the least possible delay; and to effect this, we would send forth men of piety and talents-we would select the hardiest con -- the most expanded minds-and the warmest hearts for the great work : and therefore, we would require a previous course of study, in the progress of which, we should ascertain who possessed and who did not possess these necessary qualifications.

It is much easier to enlarge, Mr. Editor, than to stop short. But I have already presumed too far on the patience of your readers. The only apology I have to make for diffuseness, is that my avocations do not allow me time to be more laconic. As I have written without a single un-fraternal feeling, I trust you will find nothing in this communication that will wound the feelings of any one of your brethren. Truth is our only object. Yours, &

A CONGREGATIONALIST.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

ERING'S REVIEW. (CONTINUED.)

Having shown in the last number, that Mr. P.'s obctions to the infinite criminality of sin are, when that doctrine is properly explained, without weight, we proposed in this, to examine the arguments in favor of that doctrine more particularly, with the reviewer's remarks thereon, to see if any thing has been said to weaken their force. The first argument stands thus:

" To neglect the offers of God is criminal, in proportion to the extent of the blessing proffered by God, and rejected by the transgressor. But the blessing proffered by God and rejected by the transgressor, is infinite. Therefore to neglect this blessing, is an act

speech," and " wisdom of words," are phrases which fer, and not the ability to comprehend the importance apostle uses, not in opposition to the preacher, of the blessing, determines the magnitude of the offence;" and according to this doctrine, "a Locke, a tion to those, who by their philosophical speculations on religious subjects, made the "cross of Christ of the most stupid and unintelligent moral agents." That effect." "Excellent speech," does not become this objection does not lie against the argument, will be seen, by reverting to what has been said, on the nature of accountability-that it is according to the light elegant phraseology, but "thoughts that burn" and means possessed. A child, therefore, would not be as criminal, as "the most profound in the science of wisdom." For the blessing slighted would not be passage quoted ("God hath chosen," &c.) does as great, in degree. The smallest share of intelliand to "treat with contempt" human learning, when gence, rightly improved, would secure the smallest degree of an infinite reward; and if rejected, the smallin the school of Christ. He has not his eye at all est degree of an infinite punishment. The argue literary qualifications of the true ministers of ment then stands, with all its weight, the blessing ose philosophical endowments which proffered by God and rejected by the sinner, is not inre considered by Judaizing teachers, as a sufficient finite in degree but duration, and varies according to the capacity and light of the agent; and the criminal hal in the sentiment of the apostle, we are all ity of this neglect, and the consequent punishment, compares, in all these respects, therewith. In the passage quoted, (Heb. ii. 3,) it was not pretended, that the apostle said any thing directly, about the infinite criminality of sin, but that he authorized the comparison ferangelical ministers throughout Christendom, are between the sin of neglect, and the blessing slighted prepared to carry the doctrine respecting learn- by that neglect. And all the dust the reviewer has

The second argument of the sermon, to prove the

"The extent of the cruninality of sin, is in propor tion to the dignity of the character insulted. God is at the subject had been so fully investigated, and so a character infinitely dignified. Therefore, to sin says, that this statement is nothing, but "a matter of bure assertion." That "it is repugnant to the plain men of learning, and have thought and spoken dictates of reason and philosophy, and as totally destithly of literary attainments—but it seems that the tute of support from the scriptures, as the atheistical hypothesis, that creation is the work of chance." Here heir opinions; and if the best men throughout let the reader pause, and read over this paragraph islendom had hitherto considered the subject of Whatis this doctrine that is so inconsistent, unsupportsterial education in a different light from that in ed, and unscriptural? Why that there is a proportion which education societies view it, it does not follow between the criminality of a transgression, and the dighat we may not innocently differ from them. But I nity of the law-giver, insulted by that transgression! far from admitting that the opinion of your corres- This Mr. P. denies. God's dignity, then, is nothing to be "It is believed" that the great regarded or feared! No additional obligation grows out of evangelical ministers throughout Christen- of it, if he were a being removed but one degree above us, carry their notions of human learning even far- we should be no less guilty, in insulting him, than now, than the American education societies-not, while he is the infinite Jehovah. The Jews committhey consider learning as a *substitute* for picty—ted no more sin, in spitting upon the Son of God, than use did, against whom Dr. Haweis levelled his if they had spit upon one of their servants. And if but they consider it an important auxiliary they could approach into the immediate presence of the never enjoyed, by those who are set for the de- great God, arrayed in all his majesty and glory, and in ice of the gospel, and regard it as so far "necesary," the same manner, insult him, though it might be a at God will not perpetuate his church in the very unseemly and indecorous act, yet it would savor no more of moral turpitude, and bring upon the wretch, Your correspondent is certainly mistaken in his no more guilt and condemnation, than if the insult had ew of that tendency of the principles of education been offered to an equal. To suppose that he would eleties, against which he contends, viz .- to inspire be any more criminal, for doing this to the great God, eidea, that it is " better for men to die without would be repugnant to the plain dictates of reason and ng the gospel, than that they should hear it from philosophy, and totally destitute of support from the mind. Let me ask, however, whether, should the phemy. However those who reason thus, may, in hold of him though surrounded by his guards.

ssuing from the mouth of the dragon; the field is ings; and yet I know not how to restrain them. I guage were adopted, and Methodists throughout the man would not hurt their feelings nor have the name ture ages? Is there no danger that the church will while I thus speak, I aver most solemnly, that so far be successfully assailed by her enemies, if she have as I know my own heart, I do it from an awful sense, none to defend her but unlearned men-and that with of the injured dignity of God'smajesty, and the sincerest the loss of her influence, the number of converts will pity, for those who can embrace and propagate such senchargeable specially and exclusively upon our reviewer; it is chargeable upon Universalism itself-it is the very core of that system. Only let it once be temned by that transgression, and you sap the very foundation of modern Universalism. It will then be clearly seen, that the infinite dignity of Jehovah, would clothe his awful authority with infinite sanctions. Let it be known, then, to the world, to the utter confusion of all the supporters of Universalism, that it stands or falls, with this proposition." The transgression of God's law is not the more criminal, because the Lawgiver is infinitely dignified." And when this proposiion is embraced, a man need 'advance no further in atheism, to embrace the antiment of the fool, who

hath said, "There is no God." But perhaps it may be thought, that the objections brought up by the reviewer to do away this argument of the sermon, ought to be noticed. But these objections have already been answered. It is said, as God's character is the same in all cases," and "all in is against the dignity of the divine character," then, according to the doctrine of the sermon, "each sin deserves an infinite punishment." So it does, this is the doctrine of the sermon. Then "all offences are equally criminal." This does not follow, for there are legrees in infinite or endless punishment. But "then the sinner," it is agreed, "who had committed five hundred offences, would deserve five hundred infinite punishments." If by this Mr. P. means five hundred degrees of infinite punishment, I answer yes, this is doctrine of the sermon, and it is agreeable " to the plainest dictates of reason and philosophy," and "is supported by the scriptures." All these degrees of infinite punishment, the sinner can receive; and if he does not repent, he will receive them. No, says the reviewer, he cannot receive, according to the doctrine of the sermon, the punishment due for one sin. " For one offence deserve a punishment, infinite in duration, the period can never arrive when the punishment will be equal to the enormity of the offence." Here the reviewer seems to acknowledge, at last, that, by nfinite, the sermon means endless duration, and this is almost his only argument through the whole reason-ing on this point, that is aimed directly against the doctrine of the sermon. But what the weight of this argument is, it is difficult for me to determine. It seems to imply, that sin does not deserve an endless unishment, because that punishment can never be suffered out; and sin never can deserve, more than it can receive. This is a sweeping argument—and if it were not sophistical, might for ever settle this question, without further debate. The doctrine of the sermon is, sin deserves an endless punishment; and, therefore of saying, the sincer in eternity never will receive his punishment, we should speak more correctly, to say, he will always he receiving his punishment. And if Mr. P. likes the proposition any better, in another form, here it is-The sinner deserves a punishment, which he will always he receiving, and never finish. And if Mr. P. is pleased to say, that the sinner does not deserve such a punishment, because he cannot finish it, this is only to say he

on my part, that it shall pass for all it is worth. The third argument of the sermon, to prove the infinite demerit of sin, stands thus: "The violation of an obligation is criminal, in proportion to the extent of that obligation; but man is under infinite obligations to God; therefore, to violate these obligations is a sin infinitely aggravated." Mr. P. does not deny the first member of this syllogism, but objects strongly to the second. He denies, that man is under finite obligations to God. But part of his error, on this point, arises from an erroneous view of the ground and measure of obligation. He tells us-" in one word, obligation arises, in consideration of benefit rereived." And is this all the ground of obligation? Even if it were, it would not be difficult to see, how those who are blessed with existence, reason, &c since these are, in their nature, infinite blessings, and would prove such if they were not abused by their pos essors, are under infinite obligations to God. And therefore by preventing these, men violate infinite obligations. But are we under no obligations for those blessings which heaven has provided for us, and offer ed to us; and which, through pride, and self-will, and unbelief, we never receive? Certainly we are. The gospel every where represents the sinner's principal ndemnation to arise, from the neglect of blessings, which have been offered to him. How strange t is then, or rather, how strange it would be, if such things from that quarter, were not so common, that a man, professing to be a teacher of divinity, should make such imperfect statements, and give such im perfect definitions, and then reason upon them! He instead of one, and said, obligation arises, not only "who alone hath immortality," "dwelling at the right from the consideration of blessings received, but also hand of the Majesty on high." ought, at least, to have had two words, or propositions rom the consideration of blessings offered by God, and rejected by the sinner. These are numerous and infinite. Christ is offered—but he is despised and rected of men. The provisions of the gospel are offered, and men are invited to them by a kind invitation but they make light of it. Eternal life is offered; but men judge themselves unworthy of it. The Holy, eternal Spirit is offered, to renew, and sanctify, and abide in the soul; but men quench it, grieve it, and do despite to it. And is there no obligation imposed, by the offer of these ed from their ancestors as a most inviolable truet, is, perblessings? Yes; they are in their own nature, infi-

not deserve it, because he does not deserve it. And he

may give name to his own logic, and I will consent.

PRIDE. Let not the pomp which surrounds the

finite criminality.

FOR ZION'S HERALD,

An Address, delivered before the Young Men's Misry, in John-street Church, April 20, 1825. By the

When I behold this interesting assembly, and reflect upon the important purpose for which it is convened, I feel my heart, I am free to acknowledge, glowing with emotions sufficiently strong to agitate the frame of one more firm than myself. Willingly would I have submitted to hands more capable than mine, the advocacy of a cause so great as that of Missions. A cause which awakens with a mysterious and hallowtiments. But this God dishonoring doctrine, is not persions to repel-no chilling and inviolable prejudices to meet. The breath of extumny, and the frown of suspicion, dim not the lustre of this sacred cause. We convene to participate in the happiness which an occasion like this is sufficient to excite. . We come to mingle our fervent prayers, and contribute our most active exerticus, in support of the institution whose anniversary we this evening celebrate; on which occasion we behold, not only the young, but all, from the old man of eighty down to the little child, gladly meeting to blend their adoration and their prayers a-

round the missionary aftar. If we take a retrospect of the past, and revew the origin of the missionary cause, we shall see it, even in the "days of its humiliation," like the suffering Nazarene, shaking the eartth, amid the vain triumphs of its enemies. In its progress we behold it covering the earth, with a success and rapidity prompting the surmise that the four angels whom John saw, holding the four winds of heaven, had been delegated to cre unto the four corners of the earth, "Lock unto Go and be ye saved." If we anticipate its glorious des-tiny, we shall view it, like its sacred author, emerging from every fetter of opposition, surrounded by that radiance of heaven, which shall shed light and glory over those nations which have long "walked in darkness," and "dwelt in the skedow of death."

The Report which has been read, shows the energy with which the operations of this institution have been conducted, and the happy effects of these exertions are ample and imperious incentives to future and una-

bating activity.

Vast are the scenes which can be viewed by the eve of the mind, even when carnal; but when the scale of error are dropped, and the films of prejudice are wiped away, how unbounded is the prospect which it then beholds. Penetrating beyond the star-lit arch of heaven, or downward turning, to the vault of hell, the Christian's mind beholds the happiness or wo which hangs on every breath of man; and with a solicitude. which mountains cannot impede nor oceans drown, be looks, even upon the most abstruse regions of the earth, and desires their salvation.

Often, however, is the sight so effectually allured by objects quite remote, that those more near, are wholly overlooked. These observations may not be en-tirely inapplicable to the carry exertions of missionary establishments. To the most distant and benight ed nations their pious munificence was directed, while ony in Christendom were insulting the majesty of God, and trampling upon every religious and moral obligation. But the all-pitying eye of the Prince of grace has beheld them. He has inspired Christendom with a worthy sympathy in their behalf, and sheds the lustre of his grace upon these recent institutions by which means we have now the happiness of heholding the views of every Christian philanthropist therefore, I say, if it receives a punishment that never has an end, it receives what it deserves. Instead nearly answered. These benevolent institutions, judiciously dividing and usefully employing their varienergies, are forming a phalanx firm as high Olympus; and in the strength of the eternal Son of God. becoming an engine, which shall shake the base of every heathen altar-wring the sceptre from the tyrant's grasp; and point all nations to the cross of Already Ethiopia stretches out her hands unto God. The silence of the forest is but faintly interrupted by the subsiding war-whoop; and the red nen, gathering round the council fire, in hymns and prayers denote their happiness in believing, that "in every nation he that feareth God and worketh right-

sousness is accepted with him." The Bible and Missionary cause may be esteemed the brightest satellites upon which the Sun of Righteousness delights to smile. In thus associating these enevolent institutions, we need fear no opp for although the invaluable word of life is "the power of God unto salvation," yet, we see the missionary s the delegate of heaven, teaching the import of that blessed book, and spreading the "glad tidings" of that peace which it offers to "all people." Guided by the hand of heaven, the missionary frequently opens the way to the greater usefulness of the Bible, and constrained by the love of Christ, like the forerunner o old, he cries " prepare ye the way of the Lord, make is paths straight." Philip was borne by the spirit over Gaza, (the desert) to the chariot of the Ethiopean treasurer, who was engaged in reading Esaias the prophet. "Understandest thou what thou readest?" inquired the apostle. "How can I, except some man should guide me?" Then Philip entered his chariot, and preached unto him Jesus." May not the same spirit direct the missionary to the mansion of affluence, and the cottage of want, and enable him with equal effect to "open the scriptures to their understanding and cause their "hearts to burn within them." while listening to the tidings of a Saviour's love? while men are worshipping at the altar of an unknown God,-while they are bowing at the shrine of idols, it why seck ye the living among the dead?" like the descending angel, he must roll the stone away, and showing that Christ is not there, must point to Him

There are, it is true, many considerations, which might have a tendency to palsy our exertions in this blessed work, was success depending only upon human strength; but when we consider that it is God hension of failure must vanish, however insurmounta-ble "to fear's deluded eye," that danger may appear. The attachment which "those who sit in darkness" possess for the religious traditions and systems receivhaps, the most formidable obstacle which we have occanite, and, therefore, by rejecting them, man incurs in- sion to dread. But the "life and immortality" brought 4th July, at Worcester. to light in the gospel of the Son of God, are motives sufficiently imperious to allure every heart to behold the "grace of God which bringeth salvation." When great mislead your understanding. The prince, so directed in that simplicity which marked the early out regret such a mistake. But if statements which which marked the early are been made in my previous communications, will have been of the bearings of his doctrine, it must be hind the curtain but a common man. Irresolution of the prince, so directed in that simplicity which marked the early are, no arithment cancelle and the simplicity which marked the early are, no arithment cancelle and the simplicity which marked the early are, no arithment cancelle and the simplicity which marked the early are, no arithment cancelle and the simplicity which marked the early are, no arithment cancelle and the simplicity which marked the early are, no arithment cancelle and the simplicity which marked the early are, no arithment cancelle and the simplicity which marked the early are, no arithment cancelle and the simplicity which marked the early are, no arithment cancelle and the simplicity which marked the early are no arithment cancelle and the simplicity which marked the early are no arithment cancelle and the simplicity which marked the early are no arithment cancelle and the simplicity which marked the early are no arithment cancelle and the simplicity which marked the early are no arithment cancelle and the simplicity which marked the early are no arithment cancelle and the simplicity which marked the early are no arithment cancelle and the simplicity which marked the early are no arithment cancelle and the simplicity which marked the early are no arithment cancelle and the simplicity which marked the early are no arithment cancelle and the simplified to prove and the simplifi missionary will be most effectual; but when the secu-far interests of government are to be promoted by dismay, cheered by the bright scene beyond it. It of correct it, it lies out of my power to relieve his evident to every one who examines it, that it is blas- and care haunt him as well as others, and foar lays missionary will be most effectual; but when the secu-

| missionary pretensions, the maledictions, rather than the approbation of heaven, will ensue. With motives, therefore, pure and hallowed, we have no cause for sionary Society, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the city of New York, on their sixth anniversamight refer only to the annals of this youthful institution, but a more extensve inquiry will amply satisfy us, that it is by means of this character, that heaven designs to spread the triumphs of Immanuel's cross.
When Christianity was veiled in the darkest cloud which has ever enshrouded its glory—when papal pride and despotism had suffered but little of the gospel's simplicity to survive that splendor which was introduced to the church, even in that little there was so much of beauty as rendered it the desire of many nations. But it may be objected, that the secular arm more souls go down to perdition within the ensuing but on this subject, I must be plain; the late of about the interests and his army was but a small judgment compared of the present generation? Are we to leave out of with what I most sincerely believe, awaits those who duces him to view it as the cause of righteoursess, of mitted that the supercilious authority of the popes are leaded to the present generation of the present generation of our present measures on fu
support and confide in, such sentiments as these. But from the duty at present resting upon me, is altayed by a heart-elating confidence, that the morit of our directed with an eye to the glory of God, and the hapcause depends not upon the force or solidity of any ar-guments we may present. We have no malignant as-gives an impulse of joy; but every feeling of humanity revolts, at marking the bloody wate that followed the unhallowed crusade, when lion hearted kings, with thousands of their infatuated followers, bowed submissive, or bleeding, fell beneath the sabre of the Earacen; and when these repeated ineffectual slaughters, which had nearly drained France, Britain and Holland of their inhabitants, taught the aspiring prelate to know, that "the excellency of the power was of God, and not of man."

It is alike mysterious and true, that in many nations where the strongest attachment to idolatry has existed, the most effectual doors have been opened for the preaching and reception of Christ. Thus affording irrefragable testimony, that as "the gentiles received the word with gladness," so shall the heathen see the salvation of God. What heart is so dark but the light of divine truth can pierce it? or so ferocious that the love of Christ cannot affect it? Clovis, (we are told y the translator of Mosheim) who was king of the Salii, a nation of the Franks, when implored to admit the propagation of Christianity within his realm, heard preaching of Remigius, bishop of Rheims. ubject of Kemigius' preaching was the passion of Christ, and so captivated was the heart of the heathen with "the man of sorrows" that, in the midst of the escription of Christ's suffering from the Jews, the king proclaimed "had I been there with my Franks, that should not have happened!" Though we may ot approve of all Clovis said, yet this is sufficient to show, that the most valiant heathen may be conquered by the love of Christ.

In laboring with the Indian nations, among some of whom the operations of this institution have been sucessfully conducted, we are much encouraged from their little inclination to idolatry. Their veneration for the Sun, it is true, is very great. It is he that illumines their path, and warms their frame. And in giving light to the day, and warmth to the earth, they esteem him the first offspring of the hand of Gdd.— That many of them look no farther than that emblem of Deity, is most true; but the missionary can instruct them to look beyond that lamp of day to its great ori-They have some knowledge, however dining ginal. tive, of the "great Spirit," whose voice, they esteem the thunder's roar,—whose eye, the lightning's blaze, and so exalted and sublime are the feelings which the objects of their reverence must inspire, that instead of impeding, they serve to enhance their devotion to Him, who has "stretched the beavens as a curtain

How powerfully are we appealed to for increased activity in this gracious work, by every report received from our missionary establishments? Not only does the aged Indian feel solicitous of salvation in Christ, but even the child becomes an index to the path of heaven. It is the employment of our missionaries to instruct the young as well as to enlighten the aged .--To instruct the young to read and reverence the word of inspiration; from which result the greatest blessings. Impressions the most indelible are made on the heart. Impressions which the hand of time can never obliterate; and which, though made in youth, frequently even in age, eventuate in a reconciliation with God. How many Indian children are without this instruction? How many of these little ones, through our instrumentality, might be saved from wo eternal? How many taught in their youth, to venerate the word of life, in future years may point the Indian to the white man's God-who are now trained to practise cruel war, and taught to cherish in immortal souls every dire passion and malignant wish. Let us not cherish the thought that there is no field for labor, nor use for funds. The report just read, from the facts detailed, like the servant of old, says, "It is one as thou hast commanded, and yet there is room." O what an opportunity for doing good is here? Would could better describe the glory that awaits this cause; for I am sensible, that if man could plead with an archangel's eloquence, the noblest theme in which it could be employed would be the spreading of a Saviour's name. As we have freely received let us freey give. Let us "work while the day lasts," seeking our prayers and liberality, to have "stars to deck the crown of our rejoicing in the day of the Lord."

MISCELLANEGUS SELECTIONS.

OUR COUNTRY-FAVORED OF GOD.

God has been, in the high sense of the passage, as the dew to us. His Spirit has been poured from on high in a manner and to an extent which we may safely affirm has had no parallel since the days of the apostles. In consequence, there has been a glorious flowing together of 1 penting sinners to Zion, which Yes, has diffused ineffable satisfaction among all her people. Turn your eye, my brethren, over the states north of the Powtomac and the Ohio; traverse the whole reis the missionary who must interpose; and crying, gion from Passamaquoddy to Washington, and from the shores of New England to the Mississippi. It is true that there is much to deplore. There is darkness to be dispelled, and there are wastes to be reclaimed. But consider how thickly planted, and how much beautified with salvation, are the churches of our Lord Jesus Christ. Consider what a vast augmentation, from the little band of pilgrims to this host of lovers and worshippers of the God of Abraham. Who that loves our American Zion-who that loves Zion, wherever who controls the destinies of our course, every appressible may be found, can but say with Balaam, forced into favorable predictions which he did not himself well understand, "How goodly are thy tents, O Jacub; and thy tabernacles, O Israel! As the valleys are they spread forth, as gardens by the river's side, as the trees of lign-aloes which the Lord both planted, and as cedar-trees beside the waters." -- Dr. Austin,

> Eternity is a depth which to geometry can measure, no arithmetic calculate, no in agination conceive,

looks with a kind of chastened impatience, to that hand where happiness will be only holiness perfected. There all the promises of the gospel will be accom-There afflicted virtue will rejoice at its past trials, and acknowledge their subservience to its present bhiss. There the secret seif-denials of the righteous shall be recognised and rewarded-and all the hopes of the Curistians shall have their complete con-

PROFANE SWEARING JUDICIOUSLY AND SUCCESSFUL LY REPROVED.

A carrier in a large town in Yorkshire, heard his carter one day, in the yard, swearing dreadfully at his horses. The carrier is a man who fears God, spends his Sundays as a teacher in a Sunday School, and endeavors to promote the spiritual good of his fellow creatures .- Shocked to hear the terrible oaths that resounded through the yard, he went up to the lad, who was just setting off his cart for Manchester and kindly expostulated with him on the enormity of his sin, and then added : " But if thou wilt swear, stop till thou get through the turnpike-gate on S-moor, where none but God and thyself can hear." He then put the Swearer's Prayer, into his hand, and wished him good morning. The poor fellow cracked his whip, and pursued his journey; but he could not get over his master's words. Some time after his master observed him in the yard, and was very much surprised to see him so altered. There was a seriousness and quietness about him which he had never seen before; and he often seemed as if he had something to say which he could not get out. At length his master as so much struck with his manner, that he broke the ice by asking him if he wanted any thing. master," said he, "do you remember what you said to me about swearing, and the tract you gave me? I was thunder-struck. I went on the road, and I got through But Garcia was poor, though always industrious in an the turnpike, and reached S-moor; and there I thought, that though I was alone, yet God was with me: and I trembled to think how he had been with me, and had known all my sine and follies, all my life long. My sins came to my remembrance: I was afraid that he would strike me dead. And I thank God that I have been roused to seek after the salvation of my poor soul." The master, as may be supposed, was greatly rejoiced to hear the young man's confession; and it is gratifying to be able to add, that his diligent attendance on the means of grace, and the reformation in his conduct, give solid ground for hoping that he has not only ceased to be a swearer, but a slave of

Now, let Christians be hence encouraged to reprove vice in the meckness of wisdom. And, if this account should meet the eye of a swearer, may bring conviction home to his conscience, and lead him to go and do likewise !- Lon. Bap. Mag.

Gratitude.-In the advance of the French army in the fatal campaign against Russia, a French Colonel, whilst strolling the suburbs of Wilna, heard cries of distress from a house, and entering to ascertain the cause he found four soldiers engaged in plunder and ill-treating an aged Jew and a young girl, who appeared the only inhabitants. He instantly interfered. out the marauders, not being inclined to relinquish their prey, proceeded to blows, and the colonel, who was an excellent swordsman, laid two of his assailants dead on the spot, and drove the other two from the house severely wounded: he himself received some slight wounds, and a ball grazed his cheek. The old Jew and his daughter were profuse in their thanks, and the colonel at their request, made their house his headquarters during the period his regiment remained in Wilna. On the return of the reinnant of the French army, oppressed with fatigue, want, and disease, the worn-out soldier in rags, sought the dwelling of the Jew, and with difficulty was recognised, so completely changed was his appearance. Every service that active benevolence and gratitude could prompt was instantly exerted; the Jew, his daughter, and house hold, wept over him, watched his bedside, nursed him with the fondest care, and when the Russians entered, kept him concealed till he was perfectly recovered .-The Jew then completely furnished his wardrobe, and contrived to send him through the hostile armics to France. At the peace the Colonel was obliged to re-tire on a miserable pittance, which an aged mother and a sister shared. He had forgotten the Jew at Wilna, when one evening in the spring of 1316, a man called at his humble abode in the suburbs of Paris, and having satisfied himself as to his identity, placed in his hands a packet, and vanished. On opening it, the Colonel found bills on a banker in Paris to the amount of 15000, with the following note:—"He whose daughter you preserved from a brutal ravisher, whose life you saved, and whose house you protected from plunder, at the imminent risk of your own existence, sends you an humble offering of his gratitude, in the hope it may be useful to you, and which he can well spare from the ample means he possesses; the only return he requires is, that if ever hereafter you hear the contemned, you will say that one of that race knew how to be grateful."

The sequel is still more extraordinary. The old Jew died at Vienna; his daughter, the heiress of his immense wealth, the largest portion of which was in the French Funds, visited Paris: it was natural she should seek the brave man who had preserved her from the worst of fates, and with no common emotions he found the young girl he had protected now a blooming and beautiful woman, and grateful as she was engage ing. He soon became a lover, and she soon consented to be his wife; and with her hand they received more than 1100,000 as a dowry .- Eng. pap.

Persecution of Missionaries .- In the journal of Mr. Wolf, of May, 1824, he mentions, that his brother missionaries, Messrs. Fisk and Bird, were called up before the Governor at Jerusalem, and imprisoned for a short time, at the instigation of the Catholics. "They would," says he, "have done the same by me at Bag-dad, had they not been afraid of Captain Taylor, the resident of the East India Company. The Catholic bishop, P. Compery, has denounced excommunication against every Catholic, who enters into conversation with me upon religion." "Why do the heathen rage? How long shall they utter and speak hard things, and all the workers of initially boast themselves?—The Lord shall laugh at them; for he seeth that his day is coming."-Ch. Watchmiton.

Bolivar's Patronage of Learning.—The following is an extract of a letter from Bolivar to Mr. Lancaster, who has made Colombia the place of his residence. It is dated, Lima, March 16, 1825.

"You seem to think assistance necessary to the realization of your beneficent intentions; I therefore hasten to offer you twenty thousand dollars to be employed in advancing the education of the children of These twenty thousand dollars will be paid to you in London by the Agents of Peru, on whom you may draw for this sum in three or four months. The said Agents have orders to pay the amount to whoever you may direct to receive it. In case it should not be your wish to employ the entire sum in

"I have further to add that I will with pleasure advance you a larger sum with the like view, should you think that it can be usefully employed. To enable me to comply with this offer, be pleased to communicate to me your opinion in such terms as you may

"The Government of Peru was been to me most generous in a thousand ways, and has moreover placed at my disposal a million of dollars for the service of first attention in the distribution of this sum. For this reason it is no inconvenience to me, to promote the advancement of those establishments for education which are under the direction of your fine genius.

"ON EARTH PEACE-GOOD WILL TOWARDS MEN." ZION'S

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1825.

EUSEBEUS, THE GOOD PHYSICIAN. Next to the minister of the gospel, we know of no erson whose sphere of usefulness is so extensive as physician. He visits all classes of people, wit in his power to administer not only the things necessary to the body, but also those things calculated to bind up the broken spirit, to encourage the desponding heart, and to bring forth real merit to its proper standing in society. We would rather have the honor of reviving the drooping spirits of a worthy ndividual, and of restoring nim to his friends and to his usefulness in society, than to wear the laurels of a Washington, a La Fayette, or a Bolivar.

We were led to these reflections from a circumcian who has risen to a high degree of eminence in his profession, no less by his scientific attainments, than by his practical piety, affability of manners, and universal benevolence. He is alike attentive to the calls of the poor and the weelthy, and embraces every opportunity to advance the temporal and eternal interests of his patients. Garcia was one of his patients. norable and useful calling. At length his health began to decline apace; nor could the unwearied attention of Eusebeus restore him to his wonted cheerulness. At length the pentrating eye of Ensebeur discovered the seat of the disorder. He then gently reproved Garcia, in the following terms :- " My dcar Garcia, you must acknowledge that hitherto my attentions to you and your little family have been unremitting, and that nothing has been left untried that in my view would conduce to your ease or comfort. Why then should you conceal from me the real cause of your disorder. The seat of it I have indeed discovered-it lies deep rooted in your mind. But the real cause you have ungenerously buried in your bosom."

" Alas! my good physician," said Garcia, " how could I impart a portion of the pain I feel, to the bosom that has already manifested so much anxiety for me and mine. Mine is the common lot of man, let me

submit to it with patience and resignation." "Garcia," said Eusebeus, in a firm but winning accent, "I never yet withheld the helping hand from a suffering fellow mortal. I entreat you, by all the ties of friendship, to disclese to me, without reserve, the cause of all your sorrows." "Your kindness." said Garcia, "has overcome my resolution. But what I am about to relate, I beg you to bury within the recesses of your bosom. You know that I have a young and lovely family, and that the business in which I am engaged has hitherto been hardly sufficient for their support; although at present my prosects are more flattering. But my father, whose head is silvered o'er with the frosts of more than seventy winters, is languishing on a bed of sickness, more than two hundred miles distant. By diut of hard labor he has reared to manhood a dozen children, and now I fear he anguishes for want of the comforts of life. Mine eve has not beheld him for many years, and he never has seen, never laid the hand of benediction on the glossy heads of my two lovely children. O, could I wing my way to his bed side to administer to his comfort, could I present before him his little grand children, surely effects will be seen many days hence." he would again grow young, and his withered heart would leap again for joy. But alas! the means are not within my reach. Gracious Heaven-thou knowest my heart-supply by thy bounty what it would bestow,"-" What sum," said the impatient Eusebeus, expressing their desire that he would preach in one of " would serve to make you and your little ones happy their houses. With this request he stated his willingin the embraces of your venerable parent."-" Alas!" said Garcia. "it would require - dollars."-" Headeclined acquiescing, stating, that he greatly regardven be praised," said Eusebeus, "that I am at length ed Mr. Summerfield as a man, and esteemed him as a enabled to remove the cause of your malady. Here minister, but that the Canon of the church prevented the sum is at your service-take it-may Heaven speed you on your journey, and sweeten the mutual Mr. S. pleasantly replied, "Weil, it matters not, but embraces of a venerable parent and his worthy off- I have always thought it was usual to spike the cannon are thousands of females, of whom Paganism has said, spring." "Nay," said Garcia, "your goodness is in times of peuce." overpowering, but I cannot avail myself of your kind offer; for though, should my health be preserved. I can again refund the money, yet as that is precari-- "Hush," said the benevolent Eusebeus, "my principles of action you long have known-I am not Vershire rich, but I have a competency of this world's goods, Weston and I do not crave a greater comfort this side eternity, Chelsea than the enjoyment of making others happy, and of Barre fulfilling, in all its extent, the injunction of my blessed Rochester Master- 'As ye would have others do to you, do ye Moretown even so to them.' These, dear Garcia, you know to Hardwick be my principles-do not thwart me in my attempts Derby to act in conformity to them. Take, then, the requi- Lyndon site sum, go, and be happy."

We will not detain our readers, by relating the speedy cure effected by Eusebeus on the person of his patient; nor the hearty embraces and heavenly benedictions of Garcia and his venerable parent. Suffice it to say, that Eusebeus, the good physician, is still in the prime of life, has an extensive practice, a competency of the good things of this life, is remembered daily in the pious aspirations of thousands, and is confidently looking forward to the enjoyment of a better country, where it shall be found that they who have sown plenteously shall reap al-o plentcously.

STATE OF RELIGION ON WEATHERSFIELD CIR-CUIT, VERMONT.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, from the Rev. C. D.

Cahoon, dated August 20, 1325. "You were informed by my worthy predecessor. several times last year, of the work of God on this cir-London, you may easily cause the remainder of it to cuit. And I am happy to have it my power to inform you, that those who embraced religion the last year, Friend-street, at 3 o'clock, P. M. and the members are generally living for God and eternity. The elder at 4 o'clock, P. M. on Thursday next. Punctual atbrethren are endeavoring to keep pace with their tendance is requested at the time appointed, precisely. Christian privileges. The holy flame of perfect love has been kindled up in many hearts on this circuit; and thanks be to God, it still continues to shine in b-auty and glory. May the holy flame continue to burn throughout the whole Christian church, till holi- No. 1, Vine-street, on Monday evening next, Septemthe Colombians. Public education will receive my ness shall be the general motto, and the name of Christ | ber 19, at half past 7 o'clock. more universally glorified.

> "The great Head of the church is still with us in mercy. Some souls have been awakened and con-

verted to him since we came here, and others are seeking Christ. We have on the Sabbath, usually, large and attentive congregations, and I think I may safely say that circumstances are as favorable for the prosperity and upbuilding of the cause of God, as when we first came to the circuit."

CAMP-MEETING AT SANDOWN, N. H. TO THE EDITOR OF ZION'S HERALD.

DEAR SIR,-As the appointment for our Camp neeting was made through the medium of your paper, I resort to the same medium, to communicate to the friends of religion its happy effects. It commenced on Monday, August 22, and closed on the morning of the 27th. Preparation was made in a pleasant grove, well shaded by oak, chesnut, and spruce. The heavy rain on the preceding Saturday and Sabbath, not only prepared the roads for travelling to the place, but rendered the air so salubrious that our food was fresh and palatable through the whole encampment; and a pure air and clear sky were witnessed during the meeting Multitudes repaired to the place on Monday, the 22d, and had their tents in that state of readiness that we had preaching the first evening. Our meeting appeared to commence in "the Spirit," and I am confi dent that I never witnessed such an ardent desire for stance of recent occurrence. Eusebeus is a physi- the prosperity of Zion, and the conversion of sinners, was manifested on the camp ground. Preaching. exhortation, and prayer, were solemn, spirited, and effectual. It was calculated that rising of twenty experienced a change of heart, and about a dozen received the witness of sanctification. Blessed be God, the work of grace likewise seemed to be deepened in many hearts.

A solemn exhibition was witnessed each eveninglight from a multitude of lamps gleaming upon the boughs of the trees-many crying for mercy-young converts singing redeeming love-sanctified souls shouting hosannas—and the solemn sound of prayer heard from the different tents, all conspired to render the scene indescribably interesting.

As some were disposed to charge us with irregular ity, it led me to notice more particularly the move-ments of the meeting. I found the preachers were attentive to discover those who appeared to be under conviction, and conduct them into the praying circle. where prayer was made to God in their behalf; and when they had found peace in believing, a song of thanksgiving was sung, and a shout of victory was heard in the camp; all which appeared to be regular. I was led to ask, where is the confusion? And, behold! it was found in the by-standers. Finally, it was the happiest place that ever I was in-they were all of one heart and of one mind.

There were 29 tents on the ground-525 tented there-451 partook of the sacrament-100 spoke in love-feast, and about 5000 persons were supposed to compose the audience.

AMASA BUCK. Salisbury, Mass. Sept. 2, 1825.

CAMP-MEETING IN NORTH CAROLINA. Extract of a letter to the publisher, from the Rev. Joseph

Carle, dated Washington, N. C. Aug. 24, 1825 " Our Camp-meeting which commenced the 11th of this month, seventeen miles below this place, was attended by twelve preachers, including travelling and local. The congregation on Saturday and Sunday, probably amounted to about one thousand. The divine unction attended the word preached; the classleaders, exhorters, and private members joined hands with the preachers to carry on the work, laboring incessantly in the intervals of preaching with the mourning penitents, who desired an interest in their prayers These exercises were frequently continued to a late hour of the night. Although there was no regular account taken of the number of converts, yet it was estimated, I think, correctly, that there were at least twenty whites, and between fifteen and twenty blacks who professed conversion. On Monday morning the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's supper were ad-

been a blessing to the neighborhood, and that its good

ministered, and a door opened for the reception of

members, when sixteen came forward and were re-

ceived into the church. Taking every thing into con-

sideration, there can be no doubt but the meeting has

ANECDOTE OF MR. SUMMERFIELD. Immediately on his arrival at one of our principal cities. Mr. Summerfield was waited upon by a number of gentlemen of the Protestant Episcopal Church ness to comply, provided the consent of the Bishop The Bishop was consulted but his consent, however much he might be pleased to hear the young man preach. Being informed of this,

VERMONT DISTRICT-QUARTERLY MEETINGS. SECOND QUARTER.

Weathersfield Circuit, Sept. 10, 11-at Cavendish. " 17, 18- " Newbury. " 25, 26- " Weston. October 8, 9- " Chelsea. " 15, 16- " Northfield. " 22, 23- " Rochester. " 29, 30- " Waitsfield. November 5, 6-- " Craftsbury. " 12, 13-- " Irasburg. " 19, 20- " Sutton. " 26, 27- " Waterford. W. FISK, P. Elder. Lyndon, Aug. 30, 1325.

NOFICE.

The District Conference of Local Preachers for the New London !District will convene at the Methodist Meeting-house in Ellington, [Con.] on Thursday, the 29th instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance of all the members is requested.

PETER GRIFFING, Sec'ry.

Wesleyan Academy-The Trustees are reminded that their meeting stands adjourned to Wednesday, the 28th instant. A punctual attendance of all the mem-ABEL BLISS, Sec'ry. bers is requested. Wilbraham, August 23, 1825.

NOTICE.

The officers and managers of the Boston Female Friendly Society, are requested to meet at No. 15,

NOTICE.

The quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Young Men's Missionary Society, will be held at

> Per order. BENJAMIN F. NUTTING, Secretary.

MISSIONARY AND RELIGIOUS.

SUCCESS OF MISSIONS.

We are permitted to witness success-and successso glorious that it has already been celebrated with ecstasy of joy, by every being in the universe that has heard of it, and rejoices over him that repenteth.

It is but a few years, since the present system of missions are affects because the present system of missionary efforts began. Many who are now preent can remember the first missionary meeting-the first monthly concert-and the first contribution, in the present system of efforts, to send the gospel to the

Now you may witness on the first Monday of every onth members of thousands of churches, in countries which extend half round the globe, assembled at the throne of mercy, having agreed together touching the thing that they should ask, and uniting in supplication that it may be done for them. And he who hath said, "Ask, and it shall be given," is manifesting his faithfulness.

Even now, almost at the very commencement o their askings, and attending it with correspondent efforts, you may witness, set up in heathen countries, more than 40 printing presses-all manned, and in vigorous operation, furnishing Bibles, school books religious tracts, and various other productions for the literary, moral, and religious improvement of the hea

You may see more than 250 missionary stations; at most of which are regularly organized Christian churches, containing, in the whole, many thousands of hopeful converts from the darkness of pagan idolatry. On distant shores, where, forty years ago, the name of Jesus was not known, I can show you, every Sab

bath, numerous congregations, averaging more than 1000 souls each, all bowing before Jehovah, and rendering united thanks for his "unspeakable gift." As you pass through their villages, at the rising of the sun, you may witness numbers returning from the forests and groves, who have been out to pray to their Father who seeth in secret. And you can often find

In that small portion of the world, you may count not less than 14,000 persons who can, in their own tongue, read the Bible; and more than 7,000 who can, with the pen, transact the ordinary business of life.

scarce ten families in a village, who do not unite dai-

You may go to their Sabbath school, and there, at an annual meeting, witness thousands of children. as they sing " Hosanna to the son of David," you may see the tear drop down the cheek of a hundred parents, as their hearts swell with emotions too big utterance in view of what the gospel has done for their

And as you hear the deep groan break through the assembly, ask, What is the matter? And, with streaming eyes, one will toil you, "O if the missionaries had only come here a little sooner, I too should have had children to attend the Sabbath school; but before they came, when Satan reigned, and we were all in darkness. I killed them."

You may see parents around the communion table, melting in contrition at the dying love of Jesus; and parents too who have with their own hands, before they had the gospel, killed two, three, and, in some cases, four of their own children. Now, were they living, most joyfully would they lead them to Him who took little children in his arms and blessed them, and said, "Of such is the kingdom of beaven."

You may go, in that country, to a missionary meetng, and find collected together, 7,000 people, bearing their offerings to the Lord of Hosts.

You may see the fond parent move with rapid step, at the birth of his infant to enrol his name, as a mem-

ber of the Missionary Society. 'You,"-he says, as he looks on his offspring, with feeling which no parent born in Christendom ever knew,--" if it had not been for the gospel, might have now been killed. And as the gospel saves you, it is no more than right, that you should do something that it nay save others." And very careful is he to pay the child's missionary-tax every year, until the child is

old enough to earn, and pay it himself. In short, Sir, there is throughout that country a

oral renovation. The wilderness and solitary places are glad; the desert rejoices, and blossoms as the rose. The eyes of the blind are opened, and the ears of the deaf unstopned: the lame man leaps as a hart, and the tongue of the dumb sings. An highway is there, "the way of holiness;" and the ransomed of the Lord are already returning, and coming home to Zion with singing loy and gladness are found among them; while sorrow and sighing flee away.

Is not here encouragement to go forward, to persevere with increasing diligence to the end? there not encouragement enough to persuade every individual to do this?

If not, I can show you 3,000 pupils in missionary schools among our North American Indians; 3,000 in the Sandwich Islands; and 12,000 in islands farther south. I can show you 3,000 in West Africa, and 4.000 in South Africa; 50,000 in the East Indies, and not a small number in the West Indies. Among them and repeated the lie a thousand times, that for them to learn to read is impossible; because they have no souls. Now they are by thousands in missionary schools; and making as rapid improvements, considering their conditions, as any individual on the globe.

Here, then, are thousands of persons who are to be nothers, and tens of thousands who are to be fathers people regard him with even greater respect than in a course of Christian instruction; 450 ministers of the gospel, more than 50 of whom were born in Pagan the date of Mr. Parvin's letter, a colony of Scote Christ; 250 missionary stations, at most of which are Christian churches; and tens of thousands, who have renounced their idolatry, and acknowledged Jehovah as the only living and true God.

And what has been done? what sacrifices have been made, by the inhabitants of Christendom, to produce this mighty change? Have farmers generally given their farms, and merchants their merchandise, to replenish the treasury of the Lord? No. Have men generally given their income, above the needful expenses of their families? No. Have they given half, or even one tenth parts No. What have If all that has been done to send the gospel to the heathen, should be averaged upon the individuals in Christendom, it would amount to about one half cent in a year. [Rev. Mr. Edwards, at Boston.

BOSTON FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY.

This Society was formed in 1811. The amount of its contributions paid over to the American Board from the schools on that island to be in a high degree prothat date to the close of 1824, was little short of \$12,000 being an average yearly sum of nearly \$1000.

At the annual meeting in January last, a new Constitution was adopted; by which the different missionary associations which had been formed in this city agreeably to the plan recommended by the prudential committee of the American Board, became organized into one auxiliary to the Board, denominated as before the "Auxiliary Foreign Mission Society of Boston and vicinity." Since that time, \$3,071 85 have been received from

the Treasurers of the various associations. Of this sum, \$2,927 46 have been paid over to the American Board, and \$138 to defray the expense of printing the anniversary Sermon, &c. leaving a small balance now in the treasury .- Rec. and Tel.

LATEST FROM THE BURMAN MISSION. Extract of a letter from Mr. Hough to the Rev. Dr

Stoughton, dated Serampare, Feb. 9, 1825.

After the capture of Rangoon, every means was used by Sir A. Campbell, the commander in chief, to house at the corner of Federal and Milk streets; but induce the inhabitants to return and resume their former occupations under the protection of the British menced till the coming spring .- Ib. government; but I am sorry to say without success. Since the capture of Rangoon, Mergu, Tavoy, and

Martaban, have successively fallen into the hand of the English; and in these places, a greater proportion of the inhabitants have, as I learn from the paper, returned as subjects of the new authorities. The isand of Chiduba is also under the British flag. While land goon and other places on the sea-coast remain equpied by the forces which entered the dominions by that quarter, two other armies are penetrating them one from Chittagony, and the other from Assam The ultimate object of these forces is the capital, which they will probably reach in two or three months. The rmans appear resolved to defend themselves to the last, and although they have not been successful in a single instance, but on the contrary, have fallen be thousands, yet it cannot well be supposed, that the ru lers of the nation will yield until their capital shall be

After the taking of Rangoon, we were wholly do prived of missionary work, uncomfortably situated in the midst of the camp, and put to great inconven iences for the want of vegetables and fresh provisions The Burmans having all evacuated the town and a jacent country, the bazar of course disappeared with them. I remained until the 8th of November, and when I came away, provisions, both salt and for bore the most enormous prices.

It will be to you, as it has been to me, a painful consideration, that not a single word of intelligence has been or could be gained from our friends at Ava. is now a year since brother Judson has written to Your last letter from him probably bore the same as his last to me. The only report which I heard is, that foreigners generally at Ava were prisoned. Knowing the disposition of the Burm government, and remembering the treatment which received from them at the taking of Rangoon, I ca not indulge any hope unmixed with fears. As we were, so they were, and still are in the Lord's hands. They may be spared and carried through many diff-

Extract of a letter from Mr. Dawson to Dr. Baldy dated Calcutta, February 10, 1825.

We have received no further intelligence from on lear friends at Ava. I believe the Burmans will pe be able to offer an effective resistance to the Britis roops which are now entering Aracan. How happy shall I be to be able to communicate the news peace, and how much more so to be able to court the pleasing intelligence of the safety of your mission aries. We long, yet almost dread, to hear from Av Our troops are near Munnipore, and expect soon reach that place; and we have an idea, that the first news from Ava, may come by way of Munnipore. We constantly pray for the missionaries. God is able to deliver .- Bapt. Mag.

MONTHLY CONCERT IN BOSTON.

Palestine Mission .- At the monthly concert on its vening of the 5th inst. were read minutes of a dis ussion between Mr. King and a Maronite Roma Catholic, relative to the study and circulation of Scriptures, the latter of which the Patriarch had in bidden. The result was, that the Catholic, though first he had undertaken the Patriarch's defence, came convinced that the Scriptures ought to be stud ed, and that the Patriarch had done wrong in probi ting their circulation. Rev. Mr. Cooke, who been commissioned from the English Weslevan M sionary Society to inquire into the expediency of es tablishing a Wesleyan mission in Syria, was presen and heard the conversation. This gentleman on his way to England, was providentially met with at Rome by our fellow-citizen, the Rev Mr. Dwight, and re ated to him many interesting particulars respecting the missionaries and the state of Christianity in the East. He had determined to report favorably, on the subject of his mission to Syria; -stated that the Amer ican missionaries to Palestine sustained an excellent reputation among all that knew them; and explained the Turkish firman prohibi circulation of the Scriptures, was brought about. was thus :- The French Consul General at Surgeon received letters from Rome, and in all probability from France, requesting bim if possible, to procure such firman from the Sultan, doubtless as a means of checking the influence of "Bible-men" among the people. He did so: the application was successful; and the de cree went forth. From this statement, it is obvious that the measure originated at Rome. Even before the publication of the firman, the Pope had issued an order to the bishops, exhorting them to prevent by every means in their power the circulation of books by English, as threatening immense evil to the Cath olic cause. But notwithstanding these extraordinary measures, Mr. Cooke, who was in Syria at the tim the Sultan's firman arrived, assured Mr. D. that but little regard was paid to it; especially as it was so worded, that it did not necessarily refer to the Bible He thought the consequence thus far had been, to ex cite a spirit of inquiry among the people, which did not

South America .- A letter from Mr. Parvin at Buenos Avres, mentions that the late order of governme permitting the English (and there was no doubt but the same liberty would be granted to others,) to erect for themselves places of public worship, had not e cited the least opposition. Mr. Brigham, from vond the Andes, in the neighborhood of Valnarais writes that the same principles of religious liberty fast gaining ground in that quarter. He thinks the he were a Roman Catholic. A short time previous now proclaiming the unsearchable riches of men arrived at Buenos Ayres, with permission to s tle in the interior. On one occasion he preached to them in a Catholic Convent! and was heard with muc apparent seriousness. Two or three more vessels of cotch emigrants are expected soon; and it is not to be doubted, that they will exert an influence favorable to religious liberty, and of course, ultimately, to reli-

Sandwich Islands .- A letter was read from Mr. Chamberlain, dated early in January. Several schools at Honoruru, which had been intermitted during the war, were now resumed. There is an increasing tention to religious meetings. Not less than 7,000 pieces of an elementary sheet had been printed; an nearly all were distributed; and the general face of things was decidedly encouraging. The missionarie were, lowever, in want of paper, types, &c. And especially an increase of faithful, devoted missiona-

A letter from Mr. Stewart at Labainah, represen perous. In less than one week, schools were formed there, not long after the restoration of peace, contain ing more than 600 new scholars! All these have been supplied with spelling books: and yet the demand continues good. Mr. Stewart thinks that full two thirds of the inhabitants of that island (Mowee) would immediately learn to read, if they could only procur books and teachers.

Meanwhile the hearts of the missionaries are some times made glad by what they are permitted to heaf and see of the fruits of their labor, in the conversion and salvation of souls .- Rec. & Tel.

New Meeting houses in Boston .- The walls of the Orthodox Congregational meeting house crected in Hanover-street, are now completed, and ready for the roof. A house of worship, with stores underneath, is in a state of forwardness, at the upion of Summer and Sea streets, for the use of the Free Will Baptists, or Chris-The corner stone of a Unitarian "church" in Purchase-street was laid on Wednesday morning last A site has been purchased for a new Baptist meeting we understand the structure will not probably be com-

Remarkable Conversion .- A young man who had

been graduated at one of our f ed for his literary attain is knowledge of mathematics. where a faithful and zealous min staffoned. It was not long before with him in one of his evening w converation, as they were about as follows: I have heard you ce thematical skill: I have a prob to solve. What is it? eagerly of voice, "What shall it profit whole world and lose his own s turned home, and endeavored to sion fastened on him by the prol but in vain. In the giddy roun business, and in his studies, the returned to him, What shall a the whole world and lose his ov sulted in his conversion, and he cate, and preacher of that gosp ected .- N. Y. Obs.

GENERAL INTE

FROM THE SALEM R INTERESTING LETTER The following is extracted fr ceived at Marblehead, from M

of the University of Vermont, w lected, was last year fitted our Greek Committee in Boston.

" Naupoli de Roman Rev. and dear sir,-It is, I h God, that I avail myself of an op you from this place, where I had detained for several weeks, wait of the troops. General Jarvis man of 28, who has been in Gr s the General whom I am with de-camp. Jarvis is a man of pr We have been under attacking the Castle of Lepant. but the delay of the payment of ed us, till I have the satisfaction hip anchor in the harbor, the Re

"To you, of whose friendship

tain Smith.

ample proof, I am bound in duty of the state of Greece, and the p og good in this country. I arri of December, and the same day [now General] Jarvis. Thus die teps; for such was my ignorance acter, together with their langua appearance, I must have been a und in Jarvis a countryman and rench, Italian, German and Gr ed all the transactions of foreigne years. He left New York at te his father now resides in German father now resides in German ediately as a volunteer w and I have now served in it more have travelled over 300 miles in rea, and by the help of Jarvis, and ary, whom I escorted through the ble to converse with many people eligious and political concerns of are all eager for instruction, and a sight of a tract or a Bible. The ous and modest, the merchants co intriguing, the soldiers are brave ly attached to liberty. I have thousands of tracts, which I rece Maka, to citizens, officers an much pleased with reading these hem; and I have frequently pas

and seen one of the soldiers read or twelve others listening to hea Superstition is losing ground of the priests are beginning to pri and many of the people to eat priests, as far as I have been abl ally moral, but devoted to the do The Greek women are mo irtuous. The astonishing exam fmorals by those Franks who ha Italy and Germany, have led th hua a foreigner, while in his Fr as much as a Turk. Schools ar olished in all the principal tow Mr. Edward Masson, a gentle whose classical and religious cha

est cast, has devoted himself to the accompanied by a Greck. years in England, learning the education, and who, by the gr me experimentally acquainted spel. Masson does wonders; priests, and will soon, if Provi a school for the study of anc ophy at Tripolizza. Dr. How r to his country, family and and of morality is high. We all I done much to relieve the suff

Civil dissensions have all be ea. Ulysses is the only chie Tarks, and he, I think, will soon misery of the country is beyond a nen and children are flying, almo ed, from the fury of the merciles with their noses and cars out off. untry which demanded the chaworld, that country is Greece. ion, that she will again take her of the earth as a free and e reasons for thus thinking, ma to the Greek committee.

" As to my own fare, you ma se. I have taken the Alba rarelled three hundred miles on i gun, dirk and pistols. Five nigh round, without any covering but ng three of them it rained inces re waded through rivers, climb nows with my feet to the gro Turks, and was once very i monsters, whose tender me are fared like a Greek, and with ing to suffer for the cause of r Call me in America a crusader, o ife is devoted to the overturning re; and if it be the will of God, rofal of the false prophet. he Greeks. Two hundred thous dy lost their lives in this sangu anpaign is again opening. Let to see you again, but the w e. Farewell.

"Yours, affectionately,

Greece.-Letters of the 8th of the Mediterranean state, that ave surprised a Turkish despate ctions for the Captain Pacl ely reported that this great Adu antinople, and that the Capt and the fleet. The Chiefs were severely reprimanded for ordered to go immediately t to second the movements despatches, which have bee alty at Hydra, it is said Captain Pacha, however, is a ada, since the reverses he has ks are closely watching the p ave successively fallen into the hand of and in these places, a greater proportion tants have, as I learn from the paper, rebjects of the new authorities. The idand s also under the British flag. While lanner places on the sea-coast remain ecquforces which entered the dominions by two other armies are penetrating them ittagons, and the other from Assam The ect of these forces is the capital, which bably reach in two or three months. The pear resolved to defend themselves to the hough they have not been successful in a nce, but on the contrary, have fallen by ret it cannot well be supposed, that the ruation will yield until their capital shall be

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a letter from Mr. Dawson to Dr. Baldwin. lated Calcutta, February 10, 1825.

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NTHLY CONCERT IN BOSTON.

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letter from Mr. Stewart at Lahainah, represent thools on that island to be in a high degree pros-In less than one week, schools were formed not long after the restoration of peace, containore than 600 new scholars! All these have been ied with spelling books: and yet the demand nues good. Mr. Stewart thinks that full two of the inhabitants of that island (Mowee) would liately learn to read, if they could only procure

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Meeting houses in Boston .- The walls of the dox Congregational meeting house crected in ver-street, are now completed, and ready for the A house of worship, with stores underneath, is in of forwardness, at the union of Summer and Sea for the use of the Free Will Baptists, or Chris-The corner stone of a Unitarian "church" in ase-street was laid on Wednesday morning last has been purchased for a new Baptist meeting at the corner of Federal and Milk streets; but derstand the structure will not probably be com-ed till the coming spring.—Ib.

markable Conversion .- A young man who had

celebrated for his literary attainments, particularly in his knowledge of mathematics, settled in a village his knowledge of mathematics, settled in a village where a faithful and zealous minister of the gospel was stationed. It was not long before the clergyman met with him in one of his evening walks, and after some converation, as they were about to part, addressed him as follows: I have heard you celebrated for your mathematical skill: I have a problem which I with you to solve. What is it? eagerly inquired the young man. The clergyman answered with a solemn tone with the stational to the treaty of Buch the stipulations of the treaty of Buch the stational to the ministers, that she will not recognise their right to intermeddle in the affairs of Greece.

of voice, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" The youth repurned home, and endeavored to shake off the impresion fastened on him by the problem proposed to him. but in vain. In the giddy round of pleasure, in his iness, and in his studies, the question still forcibly eturned to him, What shall a man profit if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul? It finally reulted in his conversion, and he is now an able advocate, and preacher of that gospel which he once re-

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

TROM THE SALEM REGISTER.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM GREECE. The following is extracted from a letter lately received at Marblehead, from Mr. Jonathan P. Miller, of the University of Vermont, who, it will be recol-

Greek Committee in Boston.

Naupoli de Romania, March 17, 1825. Rev. and dear sir,-It is, I hope, with gratitude to God, that I avail myself of an opportunity of writing to rou from this place, where I have been providentially ained for several weeks, waiting for the payment of the troops. General Jarvis, an American, a young

the General whom I am with, in the capacity of aid-Jarvis is a man of principle, and as brave tacking the Castle of Lepant, nearly three weeks; anchor in the harbor, the Romp, of Boston, Cap-

good in this country. I arrived in Greece the 8th ry." nd in Jarvis a countryman and friend. He speaks all the transactions of foreigners in Greece for three s. He left New York at ten years of age, and stather now resides in Germany. I entered the ardl have now served in it more than three months. we travelled over 300 miles in Romela and the Moand by the help of Jarvis, and an English mission-, whom I escorted through the Morea, have been le to converse with many people in regard to the religious and political concerns of the country. They are all eager for instruction, and are transported at the right of a tract or a Bible. The peasantry are virtuand modest, the merchants cunning, deceitful and riguing, the soldiers are brave, patient, and strongttached to liberty. I have given away several sands of tracts, which I received of Mr. Temple, Malta, to citizens, officers and soldiers. They are nch pleased with reading these feathers, as they call em; and I have frequently passed through the camp nd seen one of the soldiers reading a tract with ten r twelve others listening to hear him.
"Superstition is losing ground in Greece. Many

of the priests are beginning to preach on the Sabbath, and many of the people to eat meat in Lent. The riests, as far as I have been able to learn, are genermoral, but devoted to the dogmas of their church. The Greek women are modest, handsome, and and Germany, have led the Greek females to se classical and religious character is of the highast, has devoted himself to the service of Greece. is accompanied by a Greek, who has been two ars in England, learning the Lancasterian system education, and who, by the grace of God, has beexperimentally acquainted with the truths of the d. Masson does wonders; he already talks with is, and will soon, if Providence, permit, estab-

one much to relieve the sufferings of the wound-Civil dissensions have all been put down in the a. Ulysses is the only chief who is now with the its, and he, I think, will soon be subdued. The of the country is beyond all description. Woand children are flying, almost naked and starvroin the fury of the merciless savages—the men their noses and cars cut off. If there was ever a ry which demanded the charities of the Christian that country is Greece. Yet it is my real opinshe will again take her place among the nasof the earth as a free and enlightened republic. sous for thus thinking, may be seen in my letthe Greek committee.

school for the study of ancient Greek and phi-

at Tripolizza. Dr. Howe, from Boston, does

to his country, family and friends. His stand-

morality is high. We all love him dearly. He

to my own fare, you may call it what you have taken the Albanian dress. I have ree hundred miles on foot, and carried my rk and pistols. Five nights I have slept on the without any covering but my carpet, and durof them it rained incessantly. In short, ded through rivers, climbed mountains amid s with my feet to the ground, been exposed to irks, and was once very near being cut up by monsters, whose tender mercies are cruelty. I fixed like a Greek, and with the Greeks I am to suffer for the cause of religion and freedom. February. ein America a crusader, or what you like, my levoted to the overturning of the Turkish emfal of the false prophet. God is on the side of eeks. Two hundred thousand Turks have allost their lives in this sanguinary contest. The gn is again opening. Let the Greeks and your hy friend have an interest in your prayers. I see you again, but the will of the Lord be

arewell. "Yours, affectionately, "J. P. MILLER."

-Letters of the 8th of July from the coast e Mediterranean state, that the Greek cruisers rprised a Turkish despatch vessel, with secret ctions for the Captain Pacha. It was immedireported that this great Admiral was recalled to ple, and that the Captainbey had orders to and the fleet. The Chiefs of the Ottoman mawere severely reprimanded for their conduct, and ordered to go immediately to the waters of Pasecond the movements of Reschid Pacha. patches, which have been sent to the Greek

been graduated at one of our first colleges, and was been graduated at one of our first colleges, and was possession at all events, of the entrance of the Gulf of Patras and the coasts of Faolia. Hassan-bey has ta-

> The Greeks have also captured several transports oming from Alexandria, which were not able to reach Candia. Ibrahim Pacha, while directing his march to Tripolizza, has had several detachments cut to pieto Tripolizza, has had several detachments cut to pie-ces. Finally, Mr. Ribanpierre, will not set out for Constantinople until the Divan shall have executed all the stipulations of the treaty of Bucharest. It is well known that the Porte has declared to the Christian

ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

Late information from the Sandwich Islands has been received at New York, by the editors of the New York Observer, from which it appears, that a respectable number of masters and officers of ships, which frequent these islands, have lately organized themselves into associations for the suppression of a species of the vilest prostitution, practised in the Islands of the Pacific "with more unblushing effrontery than perhaps in any other part of the world." Articles of a society called "The Tabu Association for the Prohibition of Immorality," were signed at Lahaina in the island of Mowee, November 5, 1824, by the masters and officers of the ships Hydaspe, Thames, Enterprise and Aurora. On the 29th of March, 1825, also, a number of shipmasters and others assembled at Woaof the University of Vermont, who, it will be recol-lected, was last year fitted out for Greece, by the Greek Committee in Boston.

hoo, and formed another Society, denominated, "Ma-rine Union for the suppression of Intemperance."— These movements look auspiciously favorable to the cause of religion and morality; and when the moral state of the mariners who frequent these seas is con-sidered, the measures which have been adopted by those who have associated for the prevention of crime, seem indispensable to the present and eternal interest not only of the islanders, but also of the sailors. The alarming statement is made by one well acquainted with facts, "out of 100 ships, which cruise in this ocean, nan of 28, who has been in Greece over three years, there may, perhaps, be about six denominated by the natives, tabu ships, because they do not admit females on board for the purpose of prostitution. These are alion. We have been under marching orders for pointed out as singular exceptions from the ordinary character both of whaling and merchant vessels, that the delay of the payment of the troops has detainus, till I have the satisfaction to see an American 4000 seamen are annually touching at different places in Polynesia, and probably not more than one ship out of 20, can be regarded as free from this iniquity, and To you, of whose friendship I have had the most perhaps not one ship's crew out of 50 is free from the e proof, I am bound in duty to give some account dreadful re-action of that contagion communicated to the state of Greece, and the prospect there is of do-When it is considered that the thousands who tember, and the same day fell in with Colonel sail in this ocean, many of them have been men of fair General] Jarvis. Thus did the Lord direct my reputation and family, and many in the bloom of life is; for such was my ignorance of the Greek char-er, together with their language, that, to all human arance, I must have been a lost man, if I had not and importance is given to the institutions established which cannot be too highly estimated. The merach, Italian, German and Greek, and has witness- chant, who risks his wealth in these seas, must feel more safe if his vessel and crew are under the moral discipline of these associations; and the affectionate, the pious parent can never give his cordial consent to place his son on board the vessel, however large the profit to be expected, which may be the tolerated habitation of uncleanness and of crime. Ah! how can any parent, who has encouraged a voyage connected with such impurity, welcome his returning offspring thus polluted and defiled? But how will such answer in the day of retribution, at the bar of a Judge, inflexibly righteous, for the prostitution of those, whom they have been the means of ruining for this world, and the world which is eternal? If not in the present state, will they not in the next, remember the words of the wise man as applicable to their conduct and sin, "at the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder ?"-Watchman.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Amethyst arrived at this port on Thursday last, bringing London papers of the 9th of August, and Liverpool of the 11th. They afford but little political information. The Courier gives, from a Greek source, a pretty impartial account of the events of the present campaign in Greece down to the 21st of June; but most of them have been already known here. It admits that Ibrahim Pacha had ta tuous. The astonishing examples exhibited here ken Navarino and Calamatra, but had advanced no morals by those Franks who have come from France, farther: that the success of the Turks had been occasioned by divisions among the Greek chiefs; but a foreigner, while in his Frank costume, almost states, that the Greek successes at sea, were fully nuch as a Turk. Schools are beginning to be es-ished in all the principal towns and villages. A locotroni was at the head of 20,000 men at Tripolitza:

Greek successes .- The Paris Constitutionel of August 4, contains a letter from Leghorn, dated July 24, which mentions a great naval victory obtained by the Greek Admiral Miaulis, over the Turkish fleet com-manded by Topal Pacha. The latter, it seems, left the port of Suda on the 25th of June, with the intention, in the first instance, to assist the debarkation of 4000 Egyptians, who were proceeding to succor Ibrahim Pacha, and afterwards to go to the mouth of the Peloponnessus, where his presence might facilitate the operations of the Pacha of Romelia. According to the letter in the Constitutionel, however, the Greek fleet frustrated their design by a decisive victory gained over the enemy on the 1st of July, between Cerigoand Milos. The action lasted several days. The discomfiture of the Turks is represented as most complete, and it was expected that most of their vessels would fall into the hands of the Greeks.

The vigilance of the Greek cruisers in the Archipecolors, loaded with supplies for the Egyptians and Turks, have been captured and sent into Napoli. A commission has been established, to decide on the different cases, and is, it is said, proceeding with great order and regularity. The enemy, from the nature of their position, must look externally for their supplies, and if these be intercepted, the greater their nunerical force, the worse their situation. Under all circumstances, therefore, the friends of Greece cannot help auguring a favorable result to the campaign.

Burmese war .- The English have made two attempts to take possession of the island of Ramree; but were each time opposed so successfully by the Burmese, as to be obliged to take to their shipping after suffering much from the enemy and from fatigue. They were about making a third attempt on the 17th

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

The Providence Journal notices at some length the various literary performances usually attending Com-mencement week. Rev. Mr. Pond delivered an Oration, and an Ode, composed by A. G. GREENE, Esq. was sung before the Philermenian Society. Rev. Mr. PICKERING delivered an Oration before the Franklin Society. HORACE MANN, Esq. of Dedham, delivered an Oration before the United Brothers' Society. THOMAS KINNICUT, Esq. of Seekonk, Ms. delivered an Oration, and BENJAMIN F. HALLET, Esq. of Providence, a Poem before the Federal Adelphi. performances, as well as the College Exercises are highly spoken of. Forty eight young gentlemen were graduated, and the degrees of A.M. and M.D. were onferred on a number. The Honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on his Excellency James Fen-

ner, Gov. of Rhode Island. Hon. Nicholas Brown has been chosen a member of the Board of Fellows, in the place of the Hon. David Howell, deceased-and the Rev. Francis Wayland, of Boston, has been elected to the same Board, in the place of the Rev. Dr. Baldwin, deceased. The Rev. ralty at Hydra, it is said will be published.

aptain Pacha, however, is afraid to venture out ed to the Board of Trustees, to supply the vacancy, since the reverses he has encountered. The occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Brown, chosen is are closely watching the ports of Candia, and a Fellow.

Romeo Elton appointed to fill the Chair. Mr. William G. Goddard (editor of the R. I. American) was appointed to the vacant Professorship of Moral Phiophy and Metaphysics.

Earthquake at Algiers .- On the 2d of July a vioent earthquake was felt at Algiers. There were reeated shocks for several successive days. It did no damage, but the inhabitants were so alarmed that many families fled into the country, and took refuge ander tents. The effects were much more dreadfu ten leagues from Algiers; this same earthquake has destroyed the town of Belida. It swallowed up half the inhabitants-of 12,000, 6,000 were buried under the ruins. This is the third town in twenty years .--Colea and Mascura perished in the same manner.

Ship Timber.—The large ship "Baron of Ren-frew," left Quebec the 23d ultimo, for England. She was towed down the river by a steamboat, and accompanied by a fine band of music. Her cargo measured 9515 tons, and it was estimated that 6000 tons of his return to the house be left his gun in the entry or timber had been used in her construction. She touch ed twice in the river, but received no injury.

One of the latest arrivals from France, brings inormation that the Emperor of Russia has forbidden the labors of the Scotch Missionaries who have been preaching for some years in Caucasus, Astracan and The principal missionary, Carruthers, father now resides in Portland Me. and some of his brothers and sisters in this city, has embarked

Colonization Society .- The friends and patrons of the American Colonization Society are informed, that an expedition is soon to be fitted out for Liberia, and heir assistance is respectfully and earnestly requested. Besides money, agricultural and household utensils, ails, window glass, mechanical tools, crockery ware. cotton cloths, &c. if left at Homes & Homer's Union street; Lincoln & Edmands', Washington street; G. Odiorne's, Milk street, or French & Weld's, Washngton street, with the names of the donors, will be duly acknowledged, and will prove most acceptable

La Fayette's Departure .- On Wednesday last, Gen. La Fayette took his departure from the seat of Government, to embark for his native country. He eft the city about 3 o'clock in the steam boat Mount Vernon, which had been engaged by the Government, to carry the General and his family to the national ship Brandywine, near the mouth of the Potomac, 80 or 90 miles below the city. The General was accompanied to the ship by the Secretary of the Navy, and such other Officers of the Government as the limited accommodations of the Mayor's boat would permit to be invited; also, by the Mayors of the City, of Alexandria and Georgetown, the Marshal of the District, and the Commanding Generals of the Militia of the District.

The Corporation of Georgetown sent a deputation in a separate steam boat, to attend the General to the ship. Arrangements were made to pay the illustrious Guest of the Nation every mark of respect on his departure from amongst us, which love, veneration and gratitude could suggest. A numerous company of Revolutionary Officers and other citizens, proceeded round in steam vessels, from Baltimore to greet the General at the ship and pay their parting respects to

The Corporate authorities of Washington and towns of the District attended at the President's Mansion at one o'clock on Wednesday, where, in their presence, and that of all the officers of the Government, and other admitted citizens, the President of the United States took leave of his honored Guest. The Officers of Government, the Corporations, the Military, &c. then escorted the General to the place of embarkation, and there, took their leave of hint.-Statesman

Acquittal of Commodore Stewart.-The National Intelligencer of Wednesday, contains an official communication from Mr. Secretary Southard, of the Navy Department, to Captain Charles Stewart, of which the following is a copy:

Sir-I enclose to you the judgment of the Court Martial, which the President of the United States has approved, acquitting you most honorably of all the charges which have been made against you, and of Edward Masson, a gentleman from Scotland, Edward solution is and been defeated near Salona, and which the government have been appraised, while you commanded the squadron in the Pacific. The number and nature of the charges, and the character of those who presented them, were such, that an inquiry was demanded by your own honor, and the duty which the government owed to itself, and the interests of the nation. The result of the investigation has been satisfactory to the Executive—will be useful to the pub-lic, and honorable to yourself. It has furnished a conclusive answer to public and to private accusation, and redeemed your fame from reproach—a fame here-tofore dear to your country, and hereafter to become still more precious.

I am, very respectfully. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD. Captain Charles Stewart.

As a testimony of the high opinion which the court martial entertained of Captain Stewart's merits, after afull investigation of the charges preferred against him; we give the following concluding paragraph of ago is very great. Numbers of vessels, under all their report to the President, which was received and approved by him.

> "The court, however, conceives that the peculiar character of the accusation is such, that it would not render that full measure of justice which is required at its hands by a simple judgment of acquittal. It is, therefore, impelled by a sense of duty to go farther, and to make unhesitatingly, this declaration to the world, that so far from having violated the high duties of neutrality and respect for the law of nations; so far from having sacrificed the honor of the American flag, or tarnished his own fair fame by acting upon any motive of a mercenary or sordid kind; so far from having neglected his duty, or betrayed the trust reposed in him, by refusing proper protection to American citizens and property, or rendering such protection subservient to individual interests, no one circumstance has been developed, throughout the whole course of this minute investigation into the occurrences of a three years cruise, calculated to impair the confidence which the members of the court, the navy, and the nation, have long reposed in the honor, the talents, and the patriotism of this distinguished officer, or to weaken in any manner, the opinion which all who knew him entertained of his humanity and disinterest

> "These virtues only glow with brighter lustre from this ordeal of trial, like the stars he triumphantly displayed when valor and skill achieved a new victory to adorn the annals of our naval glory."

> Capt. Morris left Washington on the 4th inst. to take command of the frigate Brandywine, which lies in the river 80 or 90 miles below that city. Capt M. has of course resigned his seat at the Navy Board. his arrival in France, he will leave the ship, for the purpose, it is said, of engaging in certain duties, under the orders of the Government, which will detain him for some time in France and England, and he will then return to the United States. The ship, in the mean time, will proceed to join the Mediterranean squadron under Com. Rodgers, where she will be de-livered over to the command of Capt. Daniel T. Pat-

Expected visit .- It is understood to be the intention | the ground."

At the same meeting of the Corporation, a Profess of the President of the United States to visit Boston sorship of Languages was established, and the Rev. and vicinity immediately after the embarkation of

> supposed that six thousand attended on the Sabbath. In one tent containing 150 souls, 120 appeared to be

> Detroit.—The Michigan Herald notices the arrival at Detroit of a commodious horse boat, which was built at Cleaveland, 50 feet long and 37 wide, with a double keel between which the paddles are plied. The boat is calculated for six horses, and is to ply as a ferry boat between Detroit and the Canada shore.

> Distressing Occurrence .- On Thursday of week before last, Mr. Edward Johnson, of Meriden, went into the field to shoot a bird for a sick daughter, and on doorway, intending to take care of it after having visited the room of the daughter; but in the mean time a little daughter aged 6 years and a son aged 10, passed that way. The father was first apprised of the circumstance by the report of the gun, which brought im, immediately to the spot; but his feelings when he arrived can neither be realized nor describe d-the top of the little girl's head was shot away, including the skull and brains, which terminated her life in few minutes .- New Haven Journal.

Singular Circumstance .- One day last week, says the Wyoming Herald, a Black Snake, measuring five eet in length, was discovered in a store in this town stretched out on the highest shelf, surveying the proeedings of his fellow occupants below. The seed of

July. A severe storm of snow and hail was experienced, and on the spot where, but a few days before, the children of the town were seen playing amongst the new mown hay, under the vivid rays of a summer sun, they were observed, surrounded by the hoary signs of winter, throwing snow balls at each other and hivering from the bitterness of the unseasonable blast.

A bearded Comet was seen from Brighton, Eng. n the first of August.

A dispute having arisen between two brewers, while fighting they both fell into a copper of boiling water and were scalded to death. Mr. Owen of Lanark has arrived at Liverpool from

Some flour in London has been found to contain ne third of plaister of paris and ground bones. A

flour dealer has been fined \$15,000. In Edinburgh, lately, a young lady, locked in her chamber by her mother, and deprived of her dresses, descended from the window in the night in her robe de chambre, and accompanied her lover to the priest's!

The drought continues excessive, particularly in the neighborhood of Paris. Butter has risen there 10 sous a pound; vegetables have almost disappeared 10 sous a pound; vegetables have atmost disappeared from the market, and there is a great scarcity of food for cattle.—From observations made at Stratsburgh, it appears that the temperature this season has corresponded with that of 1811, which produced wines of the most excellent quality.

[all: and who, to his last moments, talked of nothing else but the glory of that heroic commander. In I aris, July 26, kear Admiral Mauduit Duplessis, of the bit of a mad dog.

In Atheus, the celebrated Greek chief Cdysseus. He had surrendered himself to his copatriots, but was confined at Athens the attempted to escape from his prison by a

surrendered himself to his copatriots, but was confined at Athense turope, and many destructive fires have been the effect of it. In Berlebez, 154 houses, and 39 out-houses, were destroyed on the 20th July.

Sickness at Mobile.—The Mobile Commercial Register of the 16th ult. reports 44 interments since the first of August, principally from the prevailing yellow fever. Among them were the following:—Edward McCusker, M. D. aged 34, a native of Antrim, Ireland, on the 5th ult.; Henry D. Merritt, on the 8th, formerly a merchant at New York, aged 41; and on the same day, James Rouse, aged 17; Lemuel Patrick, on the 12th, aged 47, formerly of Windsor, Vt.; and on the same day, Jonathan Freeman, aged 22, formerly of New York. The interments between the 2d and 17th of August, were 44.

Tornado.—The Montpelier (Vermont) Watchman contains an account of a destructive tornado which lately visited that section of the country. Several

contains an account of a destructive tornado which talely visited that section of the country. Several houses and barns were blown down, one woman and two children killed, and several persons wounded. houses and barns were blown down, one woman and two children killed, and several persons wounded.

A boy was struck by lightning in Georgia, and lay apparently dead, was resuscitated by blowing into his nouth and rubbing his limbs.

Fire.—On Wednesday night last, the very valuable dwelling house of Colonel Valentine. of Hopkinton, was destroyed by fire together with a large proportion of his furniture, &c. Colonel V. was absent at the time, at the Springs in that town. It will be recollect ed that the barn of Colonel Valentine was burnt a few

ed that the barn of Colonel Valentine was burnt a few months since. There is reason to believe that both fires were the work of incendiaries.

**Monday, Sept. 5-Arrived, brig Algerine, Halbet, Baltimore; schrs. St. Croix, Bowinan, and Sarah, Brooks, Fastport, 4 days; Active, Bath; Win. Henry, Fortland. Caneup from quarantine, brig Tamworth, Hamor, Leghorn, 70; schr. indus, Stevens, Porto Cabello. — Cleared, brig Tearl, Blackmer, Cape de Verds; schrs. Washington, Howard, St. John, N. B.; Freemason, Handy, Providence; Packet, Saco; stop Sally, Fuller, Frovidence.

TUESDAY, Sept. 6-Arrived, ship London Facket, Ward, 39 days from London, 35 from Lands End; brig William, 19mouth; Deborah, Cooper, Gibraltar, 32; schr. Cornelius, from Richmond. Cane up from quarantine, schr. Alinira, from Cumana. Arrived at quarantine, brig Aurora, Nelson, over. The distance of the range of the fire on the river is about thirty miles; the width cannot be asthey come in contact. We are told by credible perriver is about thirty miles; the width cannot be as-

certained. We are told, by a number of persons of veracity, that in the vicinity of the heaviest fire, the ground act

We are told, by a number of persons of veracity that in the vicinity of the heaviest fire, the ground actually trembled—that the roaring of the fire, which sounded like thunder, was heard at the distance of 12 or 15 miles.

In other parts of the country, the fire has got in among the settlements. We have it from authority which leaves but little room to doubt the fact, that it is raging in Williamsburg. Brownville, Sebec, Atkinson, Halves, Eastport, via Portland.—Cleared, schr. Romp, Peterson, Maraicaybo and a nearket.

THURSDAY. Sept. 3—Arrived. Sings Mount Vernon, Blakesburg, Milo, Kilmarnock, Seboois, and in most of the unsettled lands in the vicinity—and from reports, it is also doing the work of destruction in a variety of other places. It is impossible to compute the damage already done. What will be most immediately and severely felt is the destruction of houses, barns, fences, cattle, &c. &c. —Bangor, September 3.

Accounts from Norridgewock, September 6, states, that, in consequence of the severe drought which has prevailed for two months past, the fires in the forests in that vicinity have raged to an alarming extent. In every town and on almost every farm, for some weeks past, the woods have presented one continued sheet of fire and devastation. The loss to individuals, in many instances, the woods have presented one continued sheet of fire and devastation. The loss to individuals, in many instances, has been severe. Not only have wood lots, fences, grain, &c. fallen a prey to the devouring element, but also many dwelling houses, barns, &c. In the town of Madison, last week, three dwelling houses and a number of barns, with their contents, were wholly destroyed. We have also heard of numerous other instances of the destruction of property in other towns in the vicinity.

In Maxifeld, several stores, houses, and barns, with all their contents, had been destroved—cattle had been burnt in the woods—and the "heat of the fire was so excessive, that a large number of fish were found dead on the shore, and

was so excessive, that a large number of fish were found dead on the shore, and birds were seen to fall to the ground."

SUNDAY, Sept. II— Interv. Saco; sehrs. Triumph and Delia Belcher, Kennebec; Lewis, Kennebunk: sloops Votary and Packet, Portland; B. Packet, Portsmouth; Sally, Dover.

OBITUALY.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. Died, at Malden, September 5, Widow Anna Up-

HAM, in the 77th year of her age. The subject of this The late Camp-meeting, held near Blackwood-burn, Gloucester county, N. J. closed on the 30th ult.—The the year of 1814, while the Rev. E. Whier was preaching in this place. Although she was advanced in years when first she knew the Lord, yet she gave a satisfactory evidence of having passed clear and satisfactory evidence of having passed from death unto; hie, and found in Christ that satisfaction which the world was unable to give. From the time of her dedicating herself to God, and attaching herself to his church in this place, she appeared to be "pressing toward the prize of her high calling." Her last days were days of affliction. She suffered much, and long; but the grace of God was her support. For a considerable time before her death, she was unable to meet often with the people of God, in the house of worship; but He, whose pres-

ence is every where, comforted and supported her.

The nearer she drew to the close of life, the brighter her prospects were, and her happy soul rejoiced in the hope of the glory that awaited her. When the last hour drew near, she was filled with joy, and praised God for his goodness and love: and in this happy frame of mind she took her leave of this vale of tears, for that world where sorrow and sighing are known

How encouraging for the young to hold on their way in the cause of God, since religion will support them in their declining years, and through all their sorrows and trials, and will to them be a stay and a staff, till called to that world where they shall want no more. Not only will the grace of God support the aged, but all who love our Lord Jesus in sincerity and truth may find him their friend on earth, and their everlasting portion in heaven. Malden, Sept. 9, 1825.

MARRIED.

the woman, upon making the discovery, proceeded, secundem artem, to bruise his head with the tongs.

A singular and remarkable phenomenon is stated to have occurred at Driffield, in England, on the 17th of Wood, of New York, to Miss Caroline A Justin, daughter of J. Austin, Esq. of this city. In Canton, Mr. Richard W. Hixon, of Boston, to Miss Myra Ann Kingsley.

DIED.

In this city, Miss Mary Ann Barker, daughter of Mr. Will-iam B. aged 19; Mrs. Ann Banner, wife of Mr. Feter B. a na-tive of London, aged 72; Mr. David Hall, aged 32; Mr. Ed-ward Jewett Robbins, aged 46; Mr. Thomas Fracker, aged

74 years. At Rainsford Island, Mr. David Stark, aged 21, of Dunbar-

ton, N. H.

In Dorchester, Miss Catharine M. Withington, aged 63.
In Limington, Maine, Rev. John Shaw, an itinerant minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
In New Ledford, capt. Thomas Cook, aged 35.
In Marthehead, Mrs. Rebecca, wife of the late capt. John-Warner aged 40; Mrs. Marry, wife of Jeremiah Roundy, 27.
At Valparaiso, in April last, capt. William Penn, of Cambridgeport, aged 42.
In New Haven, Con. widow Abigail Potter, aged 95.
In New Orleans, John Davidson, Eso, his Britannic Maies-

In New Haven, Con. widow Abigan Fouer, aged 50. In New Orleans, John Davidson, Esq. his Britaanic Majes-

In Missouri, His Excellency Frederick Bates, Governor of In Sussour, the Excellency Presence Bares, Covernor of the State; and the Hon. Judge Pettibone, of the same State. In England, M. Pigon, a member of the Haytien Legislature, who was on a visit to England on commercial affairs— The heat of the weather, it was supposed created the fever of

In Birmingham, England, Joseph Scruize, aged 77, the last of the crew who saw the celebrated circumnavigator (ook, fail; and who, to his last moments, talked of nothing else but

the transactions of sixty seventy, or eighty years ago, with great accuracy. And he also remembers what was done the last week, and the last month, and the last year. Such are a few of the particulars in the history of him, who has lived one hundred years!!"

SHIP MEWS.

PORT OF BOSTON. ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES.

Name Name 12, Grant 13. — Cleared, Ship Merrimac, Litch, Newburyport; brig Reaper, Frince, Lortjand: schra Gearge, Snow, Jacmel; Sally Hope, Baker, Providence; Experiment, Tripp, Elizabeth City; Echo, Ransom, Histrigat; Superb, Hogan, Eath, Boston, Pattee, do: Regulater, Knight, Portland; Diligence, Hawes, Philadelphia; sloop Lion, Polleys, Portland;



TRUE FORTITUDE.

It does not beam in that stern eye, From which a tear does seldom flow: Nor centre in the marble breast, Which never melts at scenes of wo:

"Tis not that fix'd, and deadly hate, Which frees the duellist from fear; Who bares the honorable blade,* And dreads no punishment, but here;

'Tis not the rash, and frenzied zeal, Which fronts the cannon's jaws of flame, Or rushes on the murd'rous steel, To seize the splendid wreath of fame ;

It springs from that unshaken faith, Which rests its hope on God alone, Which at the dread approach of death, Has with unfading lustre shone.

This mighty pillar of the soul, When thrones shall crumble into dust, When earth shall totter on the pole, Will be our only hope, or trust.

As on some promontory's brow. The tray'ler from his lofty seat. Views the continuous rush of waves, Which spend their fury at his feet;

So, from this eminence of mind, The good man views life's stormy shore; Lash'd by the sullen tide of fate, And calmly listens to its roar.

* Falsely so termed.

FROM MOORE'S SACRED MELODIES.

The turf shall be my fragrant shrine, My temple, Lord, that arch of thine; My censer's breath the mountain airs, And silent thoughts my constant prayers

My choir shall be the moonlight waves, When murmuring homeward to their caves, Or when the stillness of the sea E'en more than music, breathes of thee!

I'll see, by day, some glade unknown, All light and silence like thy throne And the pale stars shall be, at night, The only eyes that watch my rite.

Thy Heaven, on which 'tis bliss to look, Shall be my pure and shining book, Where I shall read, in words of flame, The glories of thy wond'rous name.

I'll read thy anger in the rack That clouds awhile the day-beams track; Thy mercy in the azure hue Of sunny brightness breaking through !

There's nothing bright, above, below, From flowers that bloom, to stars that glow, But in its light my soul can see Some features of thy Deity!

There's nothing dark, below, above, But in its gloom I trace thy love, And meekly wait that moment, when Thy touch shall turn all bright again.

HOPE.

BY HENRY NEALE. O! why should we seek to anticipate sorrow, By throwing the flower of the present away; And gather the black-rolling clouds of to-morrow To darken the generous sun of to-day?

How often we brood over misery madly, Till we murder the hope that was sent to inspire; And pleasure grown old and decrepid, turns sadly To shake his grey locks o'er the tomb of his sire.

Cherish Hope; and, though life by affliction be shaded, Still his ray shall shine lovely, and gild the scene o'er, Like the dewdrop that glistens the leaves when they're faded, As bright and as clear as it glistened before.

OBITUARY.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

Dover, N. H. August 29, 1825. "Though I walk through the gloomy vale, Where death and all its terrors are, My heart and hope shall never fail, For God my Shepherd's with me there."

The shafts of death fall thick around us, and this pleasant world, like the field of blood, is strewed with the dead and the dying. The mourners go about the The approbation or disapprobation of a lady of any streets, they follow the young, the lovely, the beautiful, and the good, to their long home-the cold and si- her deportment, when topics like these are treated lent grave. The mournful knell chimes to their meas- with that levity, which too often passes for wit with ured pace, and mingles its sepulchral tones with the thoughtless, even among nominal Christians. A bleak. But amid all the circumstances of wo attend- cases, produce a powerful and salutary effect. From ant on the departure of those we love from the shores the other sex it might perhaps give offence; but in us of mortality, there is to the true Christian a founda- it indicates a spirit of independence, and an unwation for hope, when we know they have witnessed a vering love of truth and virtue, which seldom fail to good confession, and in the hour of death have tri- excite the admiration even of those who feel the Seeing they have escaped the storms and | wound. billows of life's tempestuous sea, and conscious that but a very short one, and our meeting with happy control over the man—who will not return to habits of connexions, O how joyful! Then shall we breathe sobriety until the Ethiopean shall change his skin, of his might, he exclaims with the holy Paul, "I have universal, and the effect will be astonishing. fought the good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith." Pinioned for the skies, he algreater force, to the practice of duelling. din them in the fount of light and love.

this village, that has thrown a sickly hue on scenes instance, and with our approbation. They do it to reonce pleasant and sprightly, and plunged a fond hus- commend themselves to us, as men of honor; and we band and an only child in deepest sorrow. Our society sanction the deed, and appropriate its sin and its punhave been called upon to deplore the loss of one of ishment to ourselves, by giving our hands and our the most flourishing flowers in their little garden, but hearts to the murderer. Let us recoil from the flatlately transplanted to bloom for ever under brighter teries and professions of such a lover, as we would skies in a heavenly meridian. Mrs. Susannan Fosse from the tears of the crocodile or the sting of the viwas a mother in Israel, a jewel of the purest water. per. The Almighty, in his wrath, can scarcely inflict For fifteen years our sister bore a character un- a heavier curse on a woman in this world, than to give

her chief joy, longing for its prosperity, and glorying in its conquests. For many years she had been a great sufferer from severe indisposition of body; but the rather inclined to do, because our presence may such was the patience and resignation that possessed serve to restrain the gentlemen and keep them within deemer, knowing that the way of the cross is the way sensibly felt by any one. This we win of course; to the crown: for none will reign with Christ unshores of eternity, and that her frail vessel could not such an example on the neighborhood. her. No clouds lowered on her journey homeward, ble in the social circle, whether the object be money In the many visits I made her, I never could discover

She had for years breathed a pure atmosphere, devoting herself entirely to God and to his cause, denying herself daily, and bearing her cross continually. Her lamp was trimmed and burning, her loins girt about, and she ready and waiting her Lord's summons. No wonder, then, when the messenger arrived, she should hear his voice with composure, and depart with unpolluted with crime. When the hour of dissolution drew near, her views of glory brightened, and her language was such as dying saints alone can utter. To all who visited her during her confinement she was remarkably faithful. Her warnings will not, we trust, be easily forgotten. For the two days that her tabernacle was brought in immediate contact with the monster death, she maintained her ground with unabated courage and constancy, declaring to all around that she had a full confidence in the atoning blood of Christ, and a firm hope of a blessed immortality. A few moments before she breathed her last. I conversed and prayed with her; and never, no never, shall I forget the solemn scene. Her appearance was such as no language can express. A calm serenity covered her countenance, lighting it up with an uncommon expression of

go home-O how pleasant to after this she fell asleep in Jesus, without a sigh or a Thus she has lain down and forgotten all ber Her sorrows and pains have terminated for The troubles of the day are over, and she is at rest, where the righteous shall shine as stars in the

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

FROM THE FAMILY VISITER.

RESPONSIBILITY OF FEMALES.

The remark is as true as it is common, that in coun tries far advanced in civilization and refinement, our sex have the principal agency in giving to society its moral and intellectual aspect. As the subject of female influence has been discussed in your columns, it is not my design to enter upon that topic, but to contribute in my humble measure towards giving it a right direction.

If our influence is great, our responsibility is pro-portionably great. If we have the power of moulding society, to a considerable extent, according to our will, the vices that mar its beauty and happiness, and which our influence is not exerted to suppress, will be imputed to us, and must be answered for as our deeds, in the day of final retribution. It is a matter of infinite importance therefore, that our intercourse with society should be so regulated as to produce a salutary effect on all around us. But how shall this be done: Shall we assume a melancholy air, and lecture our friends on religion until they retire from our presence in disgust, and shun us as they would the serpent or the scorpion? By no means. There is something cheerful and attractive in that religion which has brought life and immertality to light. The skeptic may well mourn over the miseries of life, be sad in view of the thick darkness and gloom that surround the grave, and shudder at the prospect of annihilation or a miserable existence hereafter. But let us, who hope better things than these, whose path is illumined with the lamp of heaven (for a female infidel must be a monster of ingratitude and iniquity,) let us throw all around the charms of cheerfulness and joy, that others may seek and rejoice in our society, and be inuenced by our example, to walk in wisdom's ways. There is no danger that an amiable, intelligent, accomplished and virtuous female will be neglected. Her society will always be sought by the other sex; and it is completely in her power to dictate the terms on which it shall be enjoyed. Let her never countenance by her example, or even by a smile, light and trifling remarks on religion, or any kindred subject. The Bible was not given to man, that its sacred truths night be quoted with irreverence, to adorn the couversation of the gay and thoughtless; the ministry of the Gospel was not instituted to be the scoff of fools, or to exercise the ingenuity of the critic; the conduct of Christians must be accounted for at the tribunal of their own Master, and not be made the sport of the immoral and profane, who know not the heart and have an interest in misrepresenting their motives. sorrow from breasts riven, and torn, and rebuke given in the spirit of meekness, will, in most

Perhaps there is not a more prevalent vice in our weary are for ever at rest, we feel resigned, knowing incipient state, in the habits of a large portion of the that our loss is their infinite gain. Indeed, we rejoice young men in our country. If unchecked, it acquires our native air, taste the fruit of that deligitful clime and the leopard his spots! He who craves a julap or where all is fertile and rich; to return no more; but a dram at twenty, will be a drunkard at thirty, and a the waves that devour. There is nothing in all the and its consequences, attaches to our sex. It is in pure testimony of the dying saint. What a sublime us not only speak of it in terms of reprobation, but scene! Behold him on the verge of Jordan, wrapped decline all intimacy with its devotees. Let no misabout with the garments of salvation, and preparing to tress of a family invite, or even admit, into her social launch out into its cold waters. There are no bands in his death—no lingerings after earth—no clingings to intemperance. This experiment has been success—his office to dispense—and proving to his people to adored idols. Strong in the Lord and in the power fully tried by some individuals. Only let it become

The same remark will apply with equal, if not ready claps his glad wings, and longs to soar away and blackest species of murder is, in a peculiar sense, our sin: not that we actually seize the weapons of death These reflections are elicited by a recent death in and enter the field of murder; but others do it at our sullied, and preserved it to the last without waver- her a drunkard or a duellist, for a husband. ing. In the night of gloom, and in the time of general | Intimately connected with these vices is the game

harm in a little innocent amusement; and this we are her soul, that no murmurings at any time escaped her. She walked in the footsteps of the divine keand thus the love of money is added to the love of less they willingly suffer with him. On my arrival cards, until the game in some form or other engrosses here I visited her, and was much pleased as well as all the affections of the heart. This is no fiction; I th her pious conversation and amiable de-l then perceived she was nearing the is most lamentable, is the demoralizing influence of The presence long hold out. But no doubts nor fears tormented of one accomplished and intelligent lady at a card taor amusement, is regarded by the young men as a full the smallest change in her views or feelings, but such as were of an animating and beavenly nature.

license for them to go any extent in gambling and all its kindred vices. Let those ladies then, who have any respect for religion, any gratitude for the elevation which it has given them in society, any love of their country, whether they be young or old, married or unmarried, give their countenance and the charms of their society to those gentlemen only, who regard the laws of God and man, and whose characters are LAURA.

> LETTER FROM A MINISTER TO HIS DAUGHTER. DEAR ELIZABETH,

As you wish to hear from me on spiritual as well as my temporal affairs, I will endeavor to give you an

exact statement of best as follows.

I am sometimes, in my retired moments, a little cast down, when I consider that I am literally a stranger and wanderer here below, but I trust I shall one day find my home; for though I have now dwelt near seventy years in this clay cottage, and been at great expense to keep up the wails, which outwardly appear tolerably fair, yet I find the principal supporters are decayed through time, the lights also are very middling, and I know not how soon I shall be summoned angelic sweetness. Some of her last words were, to leave it; and there is no renewal of lease granted "All is well--I am ready to go to Christ-I want to any one of the tenants. I am, as you know, a tenbe at rest." This was ant at will, therefore liable to an order for quitting on on Saturday evening. Said I, sister Fosse, you are going to spend a happy Sabbath to-morrow. "O shall have a better when I leave this, for the Owner is Sabbath with my Father above." In a very little time promised one more durable, and subject to no decay. or want of repairs. I have never yet seen it, but by the landscape it appears beautiful in the extreme, and pleasantly situated though there is a dark valley lies between, but there is a promised light and guide to every traveller, whose face is looking towards the infirmament for ever and ever. Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.

Blessed are the dead tunity, ask for my children, that they may have a part with me, for it is a very large estate, and I she dearly love to have all your company. I have never been upbraided for asking, not once; but I am afraid that any of you should disbelieve the account, and not that any of you should be set out; or that others of you think it worth while to set out; or that others of you should grow weary, or loiter on the road; for I no careless persons have any right, according to the will. My heart is inditing a good matter, but my paper will not hold out, so I must bid you adieu for awhile. If spared a little longer, I will tell you the rest. Your affectionate father.

MINISTERS' DEPARTMENT.

THE AWFULNESS OF THE PULPIT.

A few years ago a learned gentleman of the bar, in Vermont, was appointed to deliver an oration on the into which they chance to fall, be it yours to acquire 4th of July, and accordingly accepted the appoint- a knowledge of your duty in every case, and then to

This gentleman was eminently calculated to perform this honorable task, having received a refined education, and having served come time in the revolutionary war, and since that he has taken an important part in our nation's chuncils. He prepared for the day with uncommon labor, and his oration may truly he said to contain the richest materials, arranged with occuliar beauty of thought and elegance of diction. The time arrived—the community had very raised expectations, knowing the ability of the orator—the procession was formed, and the orator took his place, by the assignment of the committee, at the side of the clergyman of the town; they entered the house of celebrate the national Independence-he, with the cler- can tell! ed. He, however, at length proceeded, but with dif- a ship in a store friends were anxious to know the cause of his disquictude; he said, you know I have stood undaunted in many battles: I have faced the cannon's mouth-and this left arm has been borne away by a shot from the enemy, and I was fearless. I have stood in the pub-lic halls of my country and advocated the cause of freedom and of equal rights, in the midst of thousands, without a nerve unstrung; but when I stood in that awful place where the ambassador of Jesus Christ is pleading the cause of sinners, and where eternity and the judgment are matters treated on, as amazing realities, I am, as you see, unmanned; to stand in the sacred desk, that awful place where God is so pear, is too much for me, I cannot endure it. What a lesson does this give the unfaithful minister, who with the cold heart of a Seneca can preach about religion for months and years without ever preaching one gospel sermon. And how can such an one feel, who does not realize the immensity of his reponsibility, when eternal hell and the divine presence .- Rel. Adv.

SOCIAL DUTIES OF THE CHRISTIAN PASTOR. Extracted from the Charge of an Irish Prelate.

they are safely havened in the port of endless bliss, land, or one the progress of which it is more difficult cannot be too often repeated) is a pastoral relation, where the wicked cease from troubling, and the to arrest, than that of intemperance. It exists in its ble discharge of the Sunday's duty, that he properly exercises his functions; nor even by his providing rather than mourn; for truly our separation will be strength from year to year, until it obtains complete for a punctual attention to those occasional duties -who will not return to habits of which he is invited to discharge. No: the clergyman should be the true parish priest; in continual contact with his flock; one, whose voice they know; not only in constant residence amongst them, but in continual for ever to be secured from the hand that wastes and sot at forty. Much of the guilt of this beastly vice intercourse with them; their adviser; their friend; the moderator of their disputes; the composer of their chain of evidences in favor of Christianity so striking, our power, and perhaps in ours only, to give it an ef- differences; the careful instructor of their children; and indeed so convincing as the noble bearing and fectual check in the early stages of its progress. Let not content merely to afford spiritual aid where it may be demanded, but vigilant to discover where it may be applied, and prompt to bestow it where it will be received: stimulating all, and particularly the young, his office to dispense-and proving to his people by every possible exertion, that the first object he has at ling in some measure agitated, I sprang into the boat, would often answer them, when they came of heart is their everlasting welfare. All this, it is manifest, he can effect, only by living continually amongst his flock, and by the continued personal discharge of I too might share the same fate, I desisted from my God liveth." At length, however, this gracion the several offices of the priesthood.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

Extract from President Waddell's Address, deliered to the Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, at the recent Commencement at Franklin College, Georgia:

"To no period of human life is modesty unsuitable, but at no time is it so ornamental, or appears with such captivating charms, as in the season of youth. Without modesty it can never appear in all its loveliness. True merit is always modest and retiring. Be- the unseen world.

declension amongst Christians, there beamed around her a steady light. She never even for a moment seemed to forget Jerusalem, preferring it always above her chief joy, longing for its prosperity, and glorying for amusement, because there can certainly be no ware of indulging an assuming air of ostentatious vaning in these, many of us, and those who move in the higher circles, ware of indulging an assuming air of ostentatious vaning in the higher circles, ware of indulging an assuming air of ostentatious vaning in the higher circles, personally take a part. We are induced first to play for amusement, because there can certainly be no able to perform. Deglect or contempt will be the able to perform. Neglect or contempt will be the mortifying consequence. Excessive solicitude lest your talents should be unobserved, will always miss its aim, and be attended with more injury than advantage. When talents and integrity are united in the charac ter of a young man, there is always sufficient penetration in society to discover their possessor, and without any officious efforts on his part, they will be invited into exercise at the proper time.

minds such as yours, I flatter myself those already mentioned may suffice. Piety towards God, equity, sympathy and veracity towards men, with a due previous admonition! How many, by the riok regard to the government of the passions and employ-ment of your time, seem to include every thing essen-

tial to your usefulness and comfort in this life, or to secure your happiness in a future state.

"By the steady practice of piety towards God, you will lay up the most substantial supports under the infirmities of age, in the consciousness of his approba-tion and that of your own heart. The energies of what a day may bring forth. Be ye also ready, genius may, and generally do disappear in old age; such an hour as ye think not, the Son of man but the moral splendor of genuine piety retains its

For what is your life? it is even a vapor, that
lustre to the last. The memory of the profoundest eth for a little time, and then vanisheth away. scholar may become impaired—he may become the shade of what he was—the relic of himself and the ruins of a man; but the heart of picty retains its integrity for ever. The evening of his life is divested of nity, must be done soon; "for the night comella give its sombre aspect by the prospect of removing to a region of cloudless light, where the kindest reception awaits him. The voice of an approving conscience is music to which a man may listen with delight in his

"By a due regard to the social virtues and duties of justice and humanity, you will not only secure the approbation of God and your own minds, but also establish a reputation which will command the confidence and secure the esteem and patronage of all who

"By attending to the personal virtues of temperance, industry and modesty of manners, you will thing worth: nay, sometimes we consider it as a burnost efficiently promote your own personal acceptance den we want toget rid of; yet the day will come when in society, as well as individual interest and happiness. The course of conduct therefore, which I have suggested, is evidently recommended by every motive which ought to influence a generous mind.

"And now my young friends, the last born sons of this institution, allow me to remind you before we part, that the eyes of your country will hereafter be upon you. More will be expected from you than from others whose advantages have been inferior to yours. The friends and foes of this institution will observe your movements in future life with equal exactness, but widely different desires. The credit and prosperity of this institution are deeply interested in your future conduct and course. To your parents and virtuous connexions you are now and will continue to be objects of their most affectionate solicitude. By pursuing that course of conduct which has been briefly sketched, you will most infallibly gladden their nearts and gild the evening of their declining days.

"And now, my dear pupils, the moment which dis-solves our connexion is just at hand. Go forth into Go forth into the world determined to act a useful and honorable part on the theatre of life-a part worthy of the dignified character of scholars and gentlemen .- For your prosperity, respectability and happiness, my ar-dent wishes shall always and every where attend you.

"And while too many others are sacrificing every valuable principle at the shrine of pleasure or popularity, and like the cameleon, feeding upon air and eriving the color of their conduct from the company practise it with manly firmness, alike regardless of the versatile favor or the capricious frowns of man."

----A HINT TO YOUTH.

A young person coming forward into life, in such a world as this, without experience, appears to me an object of pity. I compare him to a ship I lately saw launched; so gay, so smart, that by looking at her you might be sure she had never been tossed upon the sea, nor encountered a single storm. But she was not launched to lie always in port. She must, ere long, traverse the ocean; and what enemies, tempests, rocks, and shoals, may endanger her safety before she God accompanied by a large concourse of people to returns to port, or whether she may return at all, who Such a sea is the world :- it sometimes, to gyman ascended the pulpit. After the clergyman had those who are beginning to venture upon it, shows a addressed the throne of Grace, the orator commenced smooth and a smiling face; but when they are emwith an oration before him, that would do honor to our barked on it beyond recall, what changes do they oftbest legislators; but to the astonishment and mortifi- en meet with! Except the Lord is pleased to visit to strike them with a dreadful awe of the Divine Margine of the antique of the an of the audience he was frustrated, and hesitatwithout rudder or anchor, compass ficulty, and in such a manner that the beauty and force or pilot! But if he take charge of them, then they was entirely lost. On descending from the pulpit, his will be safe; and in defiance to wind and weather, arrive at last at the desired haven.

SAILORS, T FRIEND.

WHERE IS THE SAILOR BOY NOW?

One day, as I was walking along a quay in this city, mine eye caught the glimpe of some falling object, which seemed to have been violently precipitated from the mast head of a vessel, into the water. At first I suspected that it must have been something beionging to the vessel, but after a moment's reflection, I was partly persuaded that it was a fellow mortal. Observing, however, a man hastening in his boat towards the place where the object had fallen, and being told by a gentleman standing near me, that if it were a person he would probably be saved, my fears subsided. See-ing a hat floating on the water, I soon proceeded to parliament. He said, "I will not act on either be stands as it were between the sinner exposed to an the place, and inquired of the man in the boat, whether the person who had sunk, had been seen to rise on the surface of the water : he answered, "No,"-and seemed to be waiting to ascertain in what part he would probably rise. After a few moments of awful suspense, an iron grappling was procured to draw him The true relation of the clergy to the people (it out of the water. But all efforts in this respect were unavailing. The water being twenty feet in depth, it was the opinion of all present, that it would be impracticable for any one to plunge into the water to such depth, in order to save the life of the individual. what a heart-rending scene! I knew not what to do. It was a moment of solemnity and silence. The train of reflections which I had, I can but faintly describe. surely, thought I, here is an immortal being in the ery agomes of dissolution. After a few more strugthe lamp of life will be extinguished, and the spirit will stretch its pinions for eternity. Perhaps it has already left its tabernacle, and entered upon its ever-"Up to the courts were angels dwell.

It mounts triumphant there; Or devils plunge it down to hell In infinite despair."

O, how solemn the consequence of this hour! Beresolved to plunge and make one effort to find the about her for bread, and she had none to give body; but being told that it would be useless, and that this gracious expression; "Be quiet, children undertaking. The corpse was shortly raised from its watery bed, and conveyed to the quay. It was a upon her, when she had neither bread nor mot sailor boy," at the age of thirteen. All possible broke out into a bitter weeping, which one of the means for resuscitation were used. But they were in vain. The soul, that vital principle, had fled—and apron, saying, "Mother, why do you weep thus? It the lifeless remains before us, seemed to be a memento, that at all times we should be ready for our depar-

In view of the scene which has just been described, I call upon those who traverse the deep, to consider the uncertainty of their lives. One who was in the bloom and vigor of health, and in a manner unexpect- most innocent luxury to him whose feelings and affect ed to himself and his shipmates, has been ushered into

"Our life is ever on the wing, And death is ever nigh The moment when our lives begin, We all begin to die."

Frequently have you seen those with whom you have been acquainted, overtaken by the raging storm, or dashed upon the quicksands of death, cease it earthly existence. Every hour you are habie to fall before the "king of terrors," and find a watery grand It is true the morning, serene and cloudless, may upon you-your prospects for a happy voyage man righten: but soon the clouds may gather-the "Various other topics are suggested to my mind, on which this address might be protracted. But to and diseases. How many have fallen from the ton the mast head into the mighty waters, without stroke of some of the ship's materials, have su rise no more! How often, too, have you seen the with whom you have associated, pine away by sickness and mature for a grave in the depths of the occar You may be convinced of the precariousness of Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for thou knowest to

THE GATHERUR.

MONITOR .- No. 27. OF SPENDING OUR TIME WELL.

"Let us do good while we have time." Gal. ii "The night cometh in which no man can work! John ix. 4. Time is precious, but we know not true value; nor will we learn it till it is too late. O friends ask it of us, and we bestow it as if it were we shall think one quarter of an hour more valuable than all the treasures of the earth. God, most libe al and bounteous of all other things, teaches us the frugal dispensations of his providence, how care ful we ought to be to make a good use of time, because he never gives us two moments together, nor gra us a second, till he has withdrawn the first, still keep ing the third in his own hand, so that we are in a pe fect uncertainty whether we shall have it. Time is given us to prepare for eternity, and eternity will a be too long to regret our lost time, if we have made

bad use of it. Our whole life as well as our heart, is due to 60 they are neither of them too much for him. He satthem only that we might love and serve-him. Let therefore, rob him of nothing. It is not every ment in our power to do much for him, but we always do what is proper for our station. To be lent, to suffer and to pray, when there is no room outward action, is an acceptable offering to God. disappointment, a contradiction, an injury receive and endured for God's sake, is of as much value; long prayer; and the time is not lost, which is s in the practice of meekness and patience. But must be cautious that such sufferings are not occa ed by our own fault. Thus we should regulate life, and "redeem the time," as St. Paul saith. fiv from the world, its vain amusements, useless corr pondencies, and unprofitable conversations, which serve only to dissipate our minds, and indulge our sel love. By these means we shall find time for the ser vice of God: all that is spent otherwise is lost.

FENELON. THE GUILT AND DANGER OF PROFANE IMPRECA-

TIONS "Let your yea be yea, and your nay nay:" is enjoined upon us by the highest authority, and "Be not
rash to utter any thing before God." "Rashness."
says one, "consists in undertaking an action, or pronouncing an opinion, without the examination of the grounds, motives, or arguments that ought first to be weighed." "Rashness." says another person of some note, "is a fault in human actions; but in no case more dangerous, than in imprecations of divine jud ments." Men have need to be deliberate and well ad vised, before they appeal to heaven for vengeance:for God is not to be played with; and oftentimes, seems good to the Almighty to hear the prayers

Rash vows and promises are often made warrantable reason, as in that instance of Jepthalis recorded in Judges xi.

An awful example I have met with in a noted swear er, who was at Holyhead, on his way to Dublin. the Inn where he was waiting, in a state of into tion, till the packet should sail, he uttered drea imprecations upon his eyes, &c. But as he went look for the packet be fell into the water and wa drowned. His body was in a short time found, b both his eyes were out. Thus his wicked wish w literally accomplished.

In the life of colonel Hutchinson, governor of No ingham Castle, we have another instance of the ment of Providence, in the case of the then Earl Kingston, at the time of the civil wars, which end in the execution of Charles I.

In consequence of his lordship remaining neuto many were led by his example to continue undecide The gentlemen of Nottingham waited upon him. and then made a serious imprecation in the follows words :- "When I take arms with the King at the Parliament, or with the Parliament again

King, let a cannon bullet divide me between the Notwith-tanding this dreadful imprecation, few months took up arms for the King. he was taken prisoner by the Parliament are Gainsborough, and was put on board a pinnac small sloop belonging to a ship of war, and sent the river to Hull. Lord Newcastle's army was a time marching along the shore, and shot at the nace. Being in imminent danger, the Earl of Ki ton went upon deck to show himself, and to with them to forbear shooting. But as soon as peared, a cannon ball from the King's army d him in the middle; and he perished according own unhappy imprecation. Had he kept his re would have been avoided: violating it, he was with the judgment he expressed in his wish, but whe he never expected to realize. ----

A WANT OF CONFIDENCE IN GOD, Reproved by a Child.

The godly wife of the worthy Cornish divine. M Vincent, being left in great want, with many childre

Reflected happiness .- To a man who possesses good heart there can be nothing more pleasing the the consciousness of giving pleasure to others. luxury of doing good is a most exquisite as well at tions are such as make a man capable of enjoying a well as bestowing happiness.

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ZION'S HES

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ORIGINAL COMMI

COMFORTS OF RELIGION MR. EDITOR.

I take the liberty to commu lowing instances of the strength ion, manifested in the death of bounds of Weathersfield circuit The first case I shall mention

roman, who died about the time cuit. The principal circumstant me as follows. She was a resp surrounded with the blessings of rith many other blooming yout ble to an exchange of worlds. others, was promising herself m leath was near at hand to cut th and cause the young flower to f Her sun set in the morning, just nate the horizon of life, and ope pect of many happy years. The religious instruction she had prethe pulpit, the Bible, and reli From these privileges, with the some serious impressions were fi But after she was seriously afflic f her soul increased for the pris versation and prayer. This, her, by those who ought to have eading her soul to God and hea ren who have pious parents hankful, and improve their pris God and their souls' salvation. minor things that transpired in b near to the hour of her disso previous to this period, she had rength and confidence to say s affect her relatives, and interest ject of religion. Strength was her desire; and she exercised prayer to God, for herself and o but little after this; but it was appeared for her deliverance daughter, thy sins are all forg pressed to a friend that stood b iled to God's will, and thought her at the last. In a few momen fell asleep, leaning on the bosom no doubt, in his presence, her gling the praises of Immanuel. In the morning of life, and r

go down no more for ever.
The next case is that of a uch respected in society, and whon "heads were silvered o'er ing for support in their declining der staff was broken by death, rough with many sorrows his mind previous to his last s to give you any particular infor le he was like most other vo of nature-rude and vain, and eir soul's eternal good. He w hange his relation in life : but performace of the ceremonies, ar ects of many years at once. but God often disappoints us o rospects of an earthly nature. cement of his sickness, he w lief that his stay on earth was is desire to be prepared for death stence. He, however, partially ttack of fever; but soon after nich, in a few days, terminate oon after the second attack, Je his soul, as he does not to the f sin was removed, and his sou expressible. Christ had bid th aused a glorious calm to ensue. by his bedside, "shout glory t not for a compliance with his re ill the terrors of death, he broke of his soul, in loud acclamations ng "Glory to God-glory-I

d. He rests with the belove ise in the paradise of God, e happy blessed. May it be I would gladly relate the princther young man, who departince. But I have time only to is last illness with Christian ation-welcomed death wit orld an eternal farewell, and th, and in the hope of a blissi Thus, we see, that the religio pport and comfort in the hour o all those who repose their en-

loran came in just before his come he did. "O," said he, as body. "I am happy, exceeding

inued to rejoice and praise

xercise of his reason, which le

Weathersfield, Vt. August 20

----THE SABB. The Sabbath was divinely inc work of creation; and scrip netified and hallowed it. If s part for sacred purposes; and cent and lawful on other day ey be done (as they may be don

common conversation, ters, are neither innocent, on that day. How express 18 XX. 8. " Remember the ly," And how particularly,